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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 95 BOMBAY TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th April	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July.	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
2nd August	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA. *	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA *	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA ..		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISER-I-HIND	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622

x Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* ,, ,, ,, CHINA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th May	DOMALA	8,441
23rd ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324
13th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
11th July	MERKARA ..	8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th August	MANELA ..	8,303
22nd ,,	MALDA ..	8,965
5th Sept.	MATIANA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

29th April.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813
27th May.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,696
June	A Steamer*		
9th July	A Steamer*		
23rd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
5th August	SICILIA		6,813
19th ,,	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,696
17th Sept.	A Steamer*		
3rd Oct.	SARDINIA		6,684
15th ,,	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813

* Cargo vessels only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rdApril ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports
25th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Busreh viaK'chi.
26th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
30th ,, ..	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Tamba Maru	M. Wada	5845	10th Apr.	24th April.
Genoa Maru	N. Egawa	6785	15th ,,	29th ,,
*Sado Maru	L. Nicol	5898	28th ,,	12th May.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani.	5374	18th May	1st June.
Nagato Maru		5901	26th ,,	11th ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	370	208	135	108
Shanghai	540	420	240	160	128
Kobe	618	480	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

O.S.K. LINE.
(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Atlas Maru	T. Nishimura	7247	17th Apr.	29th Apr.
Burma Maru	H. Meguro	4584	26th Apr.	
Shunko Maru	S. Hirano	6777	7th May	21st May.
*Amazon Maru	K. Takahasi	7770	12th May	26th May.
*Alps Maru	A. Kobayashi	7773	26th May	9th June.

* Calling at Hongkong.
For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.
P.O. Box No. 355.
Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address "SHOSEN."

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1229.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP ... $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ..... £ 4,500,000
SILVER $23,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $30,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Caofoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yiotlo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00 000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5,

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. H. HYND, Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year ..... Rs. 66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year. ..... Rs. 50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds ..... Rs. 12,00,000
4. Effective policy business upto 31-12-23. ..... Rs. 200,00,000
5. Accumulated F ..... Rs. 50,00,000
6. Claims paid abo ..... Rs. 28,00,000
INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP TO DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
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Chief Agents for Bombay.
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Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa.
MESSRS. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara.
Manager: K. C. VIDYARTHI.

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BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital ... Fl.60,000,000 £2,625,262
Reserve Funds 42,429,181 £2,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

AMICHAND GOVANJI,
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C,
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Sir D. J. TATA, Kt., Chairman,

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	..	Rs. 20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	,,	,, 11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	,,	,, 1,18,68,425
TOTAL FUNDS	,,	,, 1,71,32,055

HEAD OFFICE:
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta 5, Mission Row, Branch Manager: V. G. Creber.
Madras No. 6, 1st Line Beach: ,, ,, J. W. Waddell
New York (U. S. A.) U. S. Manager, Sumner Ballard.
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INDIA
CALCUTTA—Tata Sons Ltd. Martin & Co., Ltd. Birla Bros. Ltd.
MADRAS—Roshan M. A Minulla, Hussai Saib & Co.
KARACHI—Jamshe N. R. Mehta.
AHMEDABAD—Bakubhai Ambalal & Co.,
COCHIN, etc—Peirce Leslie & Co., Ltd.
POONA—H. H. Tavaria & Co.
ADEN—Messrs. Cowasjee Di aw & Bros.
BURMA.
RANGOON—The London Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd.
CEYLON.
COLOMBO—H. L. de Mel & Co. Henderson & Co.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS & F.M.S.
SINGAPORE—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd.
PENANG—Harrisons, Barker & Co., Ltd. Durege & Thomas Ld.
KUALA LUMPUR—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
PORT SWEETENHAM—Harrisons Crosfield, Ld.
SIPOH—Labrooy Bros.
DUTCH EAST INDIES,
SOURABAYA (Java)—The London Rangoon Trading Co. (Java), Ld.
SAMARANG (Java) Butterworth Co.,
MEDAN (Sumatra)—S. D. Kaper & Co.
FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA.
SAIGON—A. B. David.
SIAM.
BANGKOK—Compagnie Generale Francaise pour le Commerce & L'Industrie
CHINA.
SHANGHAI—W. R. Loxley & Co.
PEKING—Perrin Cooper & Co.
TIENTSIN—Perrin Cooper & Co.
HONGKONG—The Bank Line Ltd.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA.
KAMPALA—Narandas Rajaram & Co.
MAURITIUS—Scott & Co.
ZANZARIB—Alli & Abdulrasul.
UNITED KINGDOM.
LONDON—Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd. (Marine Underwriters)
The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, MOTOR CAR, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, FIDELITY GUARANTEE BAGGAGE, & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.
R. J. DUFF, GENERAL MANAGER.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years..15—20%
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

FLEXOID & Leather Cloths
TIGER BRAND
OILCLOTHS
are manufactured in a variety of shades and designs to suit all tastes and purses. Our qualities and prices have found favour with the important Indian Railways.
The Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills Ltd,
Sudama House, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: Dhaymajaya. Telephone 22750

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY NO 7

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs. 2-4 2 drams Rs. 4, Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO Kasdi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,56,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. surrender value in the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules &c.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT for a Mofussil Mill. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 201, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10281

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CLERKS, TYPISTS & European or Anglo-Indian INSPECTORS. Apply sharp to:—MISRA & CO. DELHI.
A R10287

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ELECTRICAL ENGINEER for our Factory at Dwarka. Apply to THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD., 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
A 19477

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY—Wanted at once Unemployed, Managers Rs. 75—175 p.m. Apply with 2 as. Stamp to Box No. 203 Advt. Dept. Bombay "Chronicle."
A R10288

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS.
A 18796

WANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods and sundries wholesale and retail for the Stores. Salary according to qualifications. The application will be received by the undersigned upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, the Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr Street, Rangoon.
A 19412

A BANISHMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT TROUBLES—All employees, Government or private, requiring benefits when becomes unemployed, on account of retirement, retrenchment etc., are invited. Maximum rate of benefit payable, Rs. 30 p.m. Apply for further particulars with a stamped addressed envelope to the SITUATION BUREAU LIMITED., G. P. O., Madras.
A R10286

WANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT for Deccan and also for Central Provinces. Apply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9.
C R10110

TO LET—Fort, corner of Cawasji Patel Street, in Lakhani Building and also Lakhani Terrace near Hongkong Bank. Rooms suitable for offices and Residence. Rent Rs. 25/- to 75/-.
C R10270

TO BE LET—For Hindus only, Ground floor of an AIRY BUNGALOW, at Chaupatty. Apply, DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, Behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.

TO LET—12 sets of furnished quarters, well ventilated, comfortable and commodious. Apply sharp to Messrs. RATIRAM GHISARAM, Contractors, Mount Abu.
C R10146

TO LET—MATHERAN "Umrigar Lodge" well furnished six large bedrooms, Drawing-Dining 33" by 23" with outhouses. Rent Rs 1,200. Apply DOSSABHOY UMRIGAR, Phone 20273.
C R10280

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—QUOTATIONS and SAMPLES for reliable and strong 1/2" tap for drawing water from Stand Posts or house connections. (Sd.) TRIBHOWANDAS S. THAKER, Chief Officer, Surat City Municipality Surat, 19/4/24.
N 19486

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THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.

Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use".
Vol. 3.—"Cook Book," 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4.—"As told by Satisfied Customers."
Sent free on request.

Address:—

COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O.
COCHIN STATE.
T 19453

HENNA (MENHDHI)

WE are real cultivators of purest HENNA (MENHDHI) and supply leaves and powder at very moderate rates. The ORIENTAL AND OCCIDENTAL CO., Fatehpuri, DELHI.
T 19199

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut, (Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry locally by regular training, as well as by correspondence, through printed lectures and grades Diplomas. Treats chronic and complicated cases through the case record form. Supplies medicine and accessories at wholesale rate. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
M R10202

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONVALESCENCE at Juhu is sure certificate for sanitation, also Pandit Motilal Nehru staying at Juhu expresses his satisfaction with the coolness of the place, which is owing to the shady palm groves and gently rolling ocean in front. A very desirable plot of 6,500 yards at Juhu, facing the sea and suitable for sanitarium is for sale. Apply Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R10278

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V. P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadiabagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST.

FINDER WILL BE REWARDED.

FOLLOWING 5 GOVT. PROM. NOTES, 3½ loan, standing in the names of Kesheo Ramchandra Galvankar and two others, have been LOST on the road between Grant Road Bridge and Pannalal Terrace, at 8-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 19th instant. Anybody finding them is requested to see or write to the undersigned at Topiwala's Laxmi Chawl, Lamington Road Room No. 44, opposite Police Station, or to Mr. N. B. Thakur, Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

No. 282160 of 1900-01	Rs. 5,000
No. B107824 of 1900-01	Rs. 5,000
No. B076001 of 1854-55	Rs. 5,000
No. B065829 of 1854-55	Rs. 100
No. B065830 of 1854-55	Rs. 100

Any person or persons dealing with the said securities, will do so at his or their risk.

(Sd.) H. S. DESAI,
Bombay, 21-4-1924. 19289

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD.

SUBSCRIBERS are hereby notified that it has been found necessary to postpone the introduction of the Automatic System from the 26th April, to 17th May, 1924. The transfer will take place at midnight.

C. ROBINSON,
General Manager.
Bombay, 19th April, 1924.
C19482

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Telephone Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Telephone Buildings, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business, namely:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended the 31st December, 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Capt. E. V. Sassoon and Mr. R. D. Tata, who retire by rotation under Article 129 of the Articles of Association of the Company but who are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th May to the 29th May, 1924, both days inclusive.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1924.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. L. MORGAN,
Secretary.
19455

TENDERS.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of approximately 11,000 feet of 2½ inch rubber lined canvas fire hose and 1,500 feet of 2½ inch unlined canvas fire hose, in fifty feet lengths (without couplings) will be received up to 1-0 p.m. (B. T.) on THURSDAY, the 15th May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,350 (without which no tenders will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.
T. C. Greenop
Chief Officer Fire Brigade.

Fire Brigade Office,
Byculla 21st April, 1924.
C 19481

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR SHIP "STASIA".

By the order of Chaturbhuj Ghordhandes Esqr., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 28th April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following motor ship lying in the stream near Butcher Island:—

Motor ship "Stasia" of Bombay ex "Beatrici Castle" built in "Victoria" U.S.A. in 1917, bearing Port of Registry No. 20 of 1921 and official No. 151398.

N. B.—Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the said motor ship lying in the stream near Butcher Island, before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Beaulieu" 12 Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill, (Ambawadi) valuable household furniture, glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, one upright grand cottage piano, pictures curtains, single and double almirahs, single and double iron cots. Dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.

The property of G. Dilger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Carter Road on the sea side valuable household furniture glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, One upright grand cottage piano, pictures, curtains, single and double almyrahs single and double iron cots. Dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.

The property of D. H. Millward, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1975 of 1923 (Esmailji vs. Shamabai) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground of the Government Foras landed property situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road near Dadar and containing by admeasurement 6,737 yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 49, 53, 88,, New Nos. B-11934 and 12849 and New Survey Nos. 1 B-1928, 1927 and assessed by the Municipality under G. Ward Nos. 3467, 3529 Street Nos. 931, 992 and bounded on the North by the Batty ground of Jivan Gopal Kiney and beyond that by the Batty ground of Kashinath Bhikaji, on the East by the land belonging to the Bombay Municipality and beyond that by the Toolsi Water Pipe and Road, on the South by a public passage and on the West by a private passage and beyond that by the property of Jivan Gopal Kiney.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT JAMBULWADY AND AT OLD HANUMAN LANE.

Under Instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., the mortgagees herein and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagees under an Indenture of mortgage, dated 17th April, 1919, between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the dates and times given as under.

LOT NO. I.—Jambulwady property on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure situate at the Jambulwadi Lane without the Fort in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 476, New No. 2465, Old Survey No. 12/1191, New Survey No. 2/23 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 1781-1782 and Street Nos. 26 and 26A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Takawadi Lane, on or towards the South by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the West by a passage to be used in common by the Mortgagor and Lalji Ranchhodji and on or towards the East by the property belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council known as the Small Causee Court Property.

LOT NO. II.—Old Hanuman Lane, property on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the Premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate at the Old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 159 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13-15 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweepers passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1924.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

TO-DAY TUESDAY, the 22nd inst at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction without reserve by order of Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co.'s at the Dock Stores of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Ltd., at Argyle Road, Wadi Bunder, the following machinery:—

One 6 B.H.P. Clayton Oil Engine.
One Delco Lighting set complete, with 6 fans, etc.
One Dynamo.
One Switch board.
One New Anvil Wg. over 5 cwt.
One New Swage Block Wg. seven and quarter cwts.
Seven New Wrought Iron Split Pulleys Crown Face 20" x 10" x 2" Bore.
One Buffalo Forge 18".

The above machinery can be inspected at the said premises of Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd., Argyle Road, Wadi Bunder.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.
Telephone 2513.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE TEAK AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY KNOWN MAKERS, SWEET-TONE COTTAGE PIANO, BY MARKS & CO., GRAMOPHONE, RICH GLASS CROCKERY, CUTLERY, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Gendka Lodge, Babulnath Road, Corner Hughes Road, specially made to order household furniture, consisting of sliding, dining table, chairs, full size mirror, back side board dumbwaiter, tapestry lined silver show cases, English Chesterfield, suites of sofas and easy chairs, full size drawing room, cabinets, cottage piano, gramophone, carpets, office tables glass, book case, file cabinet, rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy teapoy electric lamp, simple and double beds, full size mirror and panelled almirahs, cloth and gown press, English wash cabinet, dressing tables, English sailinen box, washing table, chinaware, glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, Baba trycycle and perambulators, etc.

Property of Willoughbry Lows, Esqr., of Messrs. William Lows & Co., Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), No. 14, Colaba Chambers, Woodhouse Road, made to order, very valuable open carved and plain Jecobian style household furniture by Robert such as sliding dining table, chairs, large sized mirrored back carved sideboard and dinner waggons by Robert's dining room cabinets, show cases, leather lined Chesterfield suites, His Master's Voice gramophone records roll top, writing table, iron beds, large mirrored, wardrobes, lady's chival dressing tables and almirahs to match low and easy chairs, marble top washing table, wall clocks, rich and cutt glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, English white enamelled ice box, utensils, etc.

Surplus property of Capt. W. Brown Constable moving elsewhere and others.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD DINING, DRAWING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE BY ROBERT BENJAMIN AND OTHERS KNOWN MAKERS. ALSO ONE SET OF JECOBIAN STYLE DINING ROOM FURNITURE, LEATHER LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES CABINET GRAMOPHONE, WINKELMANN'S SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO IT'S PLAYER CHURCH ORGAN, RICH CARPETS, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED-WARE, ETC., AT JAR. VILL., WOODHOUSE ROAD, ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

Under instructions from P. H. J. Rustomji Bar-at-Law and others, Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction Surplus household furniture at the above address, highly polished made-to-order furniture also complete set of Jecobian style dining room, furniture, such as oval sliding, dining table, chairs, mirrored back sideboard, very rich leather and tapestry lined, suites large mirror back carved corner cabinets Roberts drawing room cabinets, silk tapestry lined silver show cases, round mirror hatstand, music teapoys, rich carved mahoganised lady's and roll top writing tables, cottage piano player gramophone, Church organ, palmstands fully polished double mirror and panell almirah, lady's dressing chival glass and chest of drawers, single and double beds, marble top table glass, crockery, cutlery, platedware, and ornaments, etc.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1924.

J. S MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT TARDEO ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY NEAR THE ESTATE OF NOWROJI JEHANGIR GAMADIA.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of April, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell on the premises in one lot by Public Auction the undermentioned property by order and under the instructions of the Transferees of an Indenture of Transfer of mortgage, dated the 1st day of March, 1923, and expressed to be made between Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as Transferors of the 1st part Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdul Hussein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein as the mortgagors of the 2nd part and the Transferees of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said mortgagors Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhussein and Sulemanji Abdulhusein in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said Transferees of the Indenture of mortgage dated 3rd day of May 1920 and expressed to be made between the said Messrs. Husseinbhai Alibhai, Ismailji Abdulhusein and Sulemanji Abdulhussein the mortgagors of the one part and the said Dr. Anandrao Keshavlal Dalal and Dr. Jadavji Hansraj Vaidya as the mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of 999 years Leasehold land with structures thereon, situate on the West side of Tardeo Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 6,241 six thousand two hundred and forty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old No. 301, New No. 2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 7092 and Cadastral Survey No. 778 Malabar Hill and Tardeo Division and Assessed by the Municipality under D. Ward Nos. 3761 (1) 3761 (1E), (1A), 3761 (1B), 3761 (1C), 3761 (1D), 3761 (1F) and Street Nos. 530G, 530A, 530, 530C, 530F, 530H and 530I. Tardeo Road and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia on or towards the East by Tardeo Road, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdulla Miya Khundwani and on or towards the West by the land acquired by the Collector of Bombay on behalf of the Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Forbes and Co., Attorneys for the said Transferees of the mortgage at their office at No. 4 Motilal Mansion 14 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
Daily AT 6-30 and 10 P. M
NORMA TALMADGE
In the Greatest Picture of all
"SMILIN' THROUGH."

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 P. M
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
Featuring
LEATRICE JOY.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30, and 9-30 P. M.
"ROBIN HOOD"
Featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK
Presents
"SATI-SITA"
Daily:—5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays
Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Bombay's Premier, Popular and Palatial
Novelty
CINEMA Presents TO-NIGHT
at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Kohinoor's most Romantic Film
Malati-Madhav
(The Classical Sanskrit Drama)
COMING! COMING!!
"Prithvi-Raj Chavan"
BY THE
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BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But

nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will makes

man of you

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MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI.
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BOMBAY.

THE FAMOUS "LIGA" GOLD WRIST WATCHES
KEEP TIME TO THE VERY MINUTE
SOLD UNDER VALUE REFUND GUARANTEE

At Prices unobtainable elsewhere
Illustrated Catalogue sent on request
CADER & Co. Ltd.
York House, Fort, Colombo.

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A HAPPY BABY MAKES A HAPPY MOTHER
Mrs. R. says: "My boy was brought up on Glaxo, and is a fine healthy child. Apart from breast-milk, I am sure it is the only perfect food.

Baby's peaceful sleep

Peaceful sleep at the right time is as necessary to Baby as the right kind and quantity of food. If he does not sleep, or is restless in sleep, he is unwell, and a frequent cause of Baby's ill-health is indigestion. A suitable form of milk is the only food for a baby up to nine months, and GLAXO is milk in its most nourishing and most digestible form.

Glaxo has only to be mixed with hot, boiled water to provide instantly the required quantity of pure, fresh, unadulterated milk—milk made specially digestible and safe for Baby by the Glaxo Process.

Ask your Doctor!

Glaxo

The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

The safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Don't buy Baby's feeder until you have seen the Glaxo Feeder.

Tins of Glaxo specially marked for the Indian Market (clearly bear the "GLAXO Baby" on the centre panel and the wording "for consumption in the tropics." The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh on the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

Proprietors: Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd. London & New Zealand.

ARE YOU BILIOUS?
ARE YOU FAGGED?
ARE YOU CONSTIPATED?

TAKE

Beecham's Pills

IF YOU ARE BILIOUS

It interferes with work, pleasure and happiness. Everybody is so at times and in many cases it makes life a burden. The fault is with the stomach, liver and kidneys. The action of Beecham's Pills is prompt and certain, and they will in a short time afford relief.

WHEN YOU ARE FAGGED

That "run-down feeling" is caused by your overworked digestive organs not doing their work properly. Beecham's Pills will set them right, invigorate the system and restore the "energetic feeling" of good health.

IF CONSTIPATED

It is important to know that constipation causes a very large proportion of ill health, especially amongst women. It can be prevented if Beecham's Pills are taken whenever nature requires assistance. Comfort and happiness are sure to follow the use of BEECHAM'S PILLS.

"Worth a Guinea a Box."

Sold everywhere in boxes, at As. 8, As. 12 and Rs. 2 each.

Her Beauty Secret

The secret of that youthful clearness, freshness and beauty of skin and complexion, lies in the regular use of Ven-Yusa Cream.

By giving the skin an invigorating "oxygen bath," this choice *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa softens, clarifies and rejuvenates the tissues in a remarkable way. It keeps the skin fair, fresh and youthful in spite of climate, relieving and preventing sunburn, prickly heat, shiny skin, redness, irritation and other complexion blemishes.

Delightful to use and of an appealing fragrance, Ven-Yusa has none of the hair-growing, pore-clogging characteristics of ordinary toilet-creams.

I.V.13.

In dainty opal jars, at Rs. One of chemists and perfumers, or from agents: Messrs Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; De Souza & Co., Rangoon, or The Apothecaries Co. Ltd, Colombo.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream

HOWLING IN COUNCIL HALL!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Where are our Anglo-Indian teachers and preachers and sophisters, who, in season and out of season, advise Indian politicians to bear their souls in patience, to control their strong expressions, and to take defeats without commotions!

(1) What have they to say about the howling in the Bengal Council?

(2) Were greyhounds let loose in the Council? Or were they a crowd of officials and *Johookamies*?

(3) What can be said of their manners, their methods, their desperation at defeat, and their howling tactics?

(4) What do they say about the Governor, who invites a section of the Council at the Government House one fine evening; and the next morning finds the guests supporters of Government? Has Lord Lytton imported the magic wand of Lloyd George?

(5) And what about the President of the Council, Mr. Cotton? He practically allowed the howling to go on in the Council Hall till Desh Bandhu Das and his Party left it in disgust! Verily, Sir Henry Cotton will turn in his grave at the poor performance of his son! Do Lytton, Willingdon, Sly and Co. hope to stem the tide of Nationalism? If they do, they and their colleagues will meet the fate of Canute—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE EVICTIONS BILL.

The text was issued on April 1st of the English Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Bill, the measure introduced on March 31st, by the Minister of Health to amend the provisions of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920, and 1923, so far as they relate to restriction on the right to possession. The text of the Bill, which is supported by Mr. William Adamson, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, and Mr. James Stewart, is as follows:—

Restriction on right of possession on the ground of non-payment of rent.

1. Notwithstanding anything in the section which by section four of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923, is substituted for section five of the principal Act (which substituted section is in this Act referred to as section five of the principal Act) a Court shall not make or grant an order or judgment for the recovery of possession of a dwelling-house to which the principal Act applies, or for the ejectment of the tenant therefrom on the ground of non-payment of rent in any case where it appears to the Court that the non-payment is due to the inability of the tenant to obtain employment, unless the Court is satisfied that greater hardships would be caused by refusing to grant such order or judgment than by granting it.

Amendment of 13 and 14 Geo. V. c. 32 s. 4, as respects alternative accommodation.

2. The following paragraph shall be substituted for paragraphs (iv) and (v) of subsection (1) of section five of the principal Act:—

"(iv). Where the dwelling-house is reasonably required by the landlord for occupation as a residence for himself, and the Court is satisfied that greater hardship would be caused by refusing to grant an order or judgment for possession than by granting it."

Application of Act to pending proceedings.

3.—(1) Where any order or judgment has been made or given before the passing of this Act, and in the opinion of the Court the order or judgment would not have been made or given if this Act had been in force at the time when such order or judgment was made or given, the Court on application by the tenant shall unless the order or judgment was executed before March 31, 1924, rescind the order or judgment and in lieu thereof make such order or give such judgment as the Court shall think fit for the purpose of giving effect to this Act.

(2) Where the Court has so rescinded any order or judgment, the Court shall, if the order or judgment was executed on or after March 31, 1924, and notwithstanding that the landlord or any person claiming under him is in possession, make such further order or give such further judgment as may be necessary to enable the tenant to resume possession of the dwelling-house upon such terms as appear to the Court to be equitable.

(3) Where a landlord has on or after March 31, 1924 taken possession of a dwelling house under a judgment or order so rescinded as aforesaid, such possession shall not in any case exclude the dwelling-house from the operation of the principal Act.

"WHAT IS CONFECTIONERY?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sincere thanks are due to the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Oliveira for delivering, recently, an important judgment that *"Shev-gantha-bhajias" do not constitute "confectionery."* It is the wonderful knowledge of the Municipal Authorities that they allowed, till now, the poor *Shev-Ganthiawalas* to be prosecuted and charged with "Keeping a Sweet-meat shop, without a License." The more wonderful thing is that magistrates of this City, used to convict those *Ganthiawalas*.

Do the *Bhaja-Gauthias* contain any Sweets? Sir, certainly not. But the Health Department and the License Department authorities think so as they have got *Scientific* knowledge of such matters. It is only Mr. Oliveira, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who deserves our sincere thanks; for it is he that has saved the poor *Bhajiawallas* for further harassment and illegal prosecutions, at the hands of the Health and the License Departments.

I am sure, for the last two years or so, many of the *Ganthiawalas* have been prosecuted and convicted for no charge, except that their Bhajias etc., contained *Sweets*, in the eyes of the Health Department. I now, request all such shop keepers, to make an appeal in the High Court, against the decisions of the Magistrates, who have convicted them, and thus claim the refund of the fines, from the Government.

In the meanwhile, I hope, our *experienced* Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer, will kindly, issue necessary orders to their Assistants and Deputies, to refrain from prosecuting the *Bhajiawas*, till the existing Bye-Law is modified.

Mr. Editor, you have, also, done a great service to those shop-keepers, by writing a Note to this effect, in your paper of the 15th instant.—Yours, etc.

"A SYMPATHISER."

Bombay, April 16.

FATHER BLATTER'S RECALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late you must have been surprised with the hue and cry raised in Bombay and in the local press—I mean in connection with Fr. Blatter and his recall to Rome. The noise becomes significant when we consider the short notice that Fr. Blatter has received to hand over charge to his successor and start for Rome.

In times when people seem to lose their heads at every possible item of news, it is necessary that the saner and sober and what is usually forgotten at such times, the truer side of a question should also be presented to the public. Let it not be supposed for a single moment, Sir, that I have any personal grounds for wishing Fr. Blatter away from India. I and a large section of those who may be with me in this matter, have nothing to lose or gain whether he is not in Bombay or he is. Only the wish to express what according to me is the true state of affairs makes me pen this letter; if he happens to read it let him take it in the spirit in which it is given. Apart from all merits and grounds of the recall (which we do not know, and cannot and have no right to discuss), and apart from all merits of meetings which are being held and resolutions passed to get his recall cancelled, the impression which those latter produce upon a 'fender-by is something inconceivable. Fr. Blatter is shown as 'the indispensable man for Bombay.' Looking to the case which is being sought to be made out we are given two facts only which can be met reasonably. A couple of reasons for Bombay's indispensablest man! Oh! the irony of Fate!

The popularity of Fr. Blatter among his students past and 'present', among his friends and admirers is given out as the first ground. Sir, if you were to ask any present student of St. Xavier's, who has acquired a habit of observation and thinking and independently deducing his own conclusions, he will immediately tell you that Fr. Blatter, the Principal of St. Xavier's College and the Rev. Ethelbert Blatter outside the College premises are two distinct personalities. And that the alleged popularity among his present students is an attempt to mislead the public in whose name a public meeting was held yesterday. Ever since the day I heard the news of his recall I have not met a single present Xavierite who was not jubilant about the news because the man of repressive discipline was to go. I, for one, am thankful to God that he received the order during the College vacation; otherwise people could not have conceived the expression which the present students' opinion would have assumed. Perhaps it would have put a stern check upon the 'craze' (that is how the movement, to get the order cancelled, is described) that has come upon Xavierites who left College years and years ago. With them it is possible that Fr. Blatter, 'the professor' came into contact and for the professor I have nothing but good to be said. Or they may have seen only 'the man'. It is only the students of the last five years that have seen 'the Principal.' It is among them that his popularitdy is to be tested and not that we should play with words as they may suit us. Has he stood the test? We are told Catholic interests will suffer by his recall—and that is a piece of information for us for we believed up to now that to look after and care for Catholic interests the fittter and more appropriate person was the Catholic Archbishop of Bombay and not the Principal of St. Xavier's College.

In the second place, the Bombay University Reforms are brought in. The intention of the Government to appoint a committee to look into them is put forward. And says the "Times of India", if not in so many words, to that effect, Fr. Blatter will be the indispensablest person on the Committee. The Committee is to sit and there this all-in-all person or rather oracle is to sweep away all the anachronisms of the University which is to emerge from the ordeal of the Committee a completely changed thing. Oh Sir! let us try and make an effort to be sane and serious if our hearts will not allow us to stand and keep our feet! Suppose for argument's sake for one moment that the very Rev. the Superior of the Society is, for all we may do, unable to spare us Fr. Blatter, as he may want him for some equally important work of the Society (which supposition we may adopt looking to the shortness of the notice he has received to start for Rome), what then? Fr. Blater may be as 'dispensable' to him as he is to us: and no one who has been a real student of the Jesuits will ever dream of denying that the Superior has a right and a prior right to the services of the stalwart Fr. What then, I ask again? Will the University Reforms not come off? Will the Committee, which will, without doubt, consist of the ablest professors who have spent their lives in the educational line, get so thoroughly dismayed that it will not be able to work because Fr. Blatter is not there? We should understand it if the Committee had not before it precedents of other Indian and Foreign Universities' Reforms and Fr. Blatter had come to us (like the hero-gods or—prophets) in our hour of need with his solution of the problem. That is why I think, Sir, much ado and fuss has been made in a matter where the duty of men, who wish to be reasonable and not to lose their heads because it is the general fashion, was perfectly clear. How many more disappointments, far more stupendous than this do we come across in life and silently, though reluctantly, submit to? Although I shall be sorry I shall not be surprised if the Superior sends us a reply, that he is unable to spare us Fr. Blatter. We have been told we are living in a materialistic age, that we seem to have forgotten our hearts and that the times of the 'Hero-gods' are passed away for ever never to return; and yet here are people and even a public newspaper ready to make us fall down in worshipful adoration to Bombay's indispensablest man. Lucky Fr. Blatter!

Highly obliged for being allowed to take up so much of your space.—Yours, etc.,

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MANCHESTER MARKET.

YARN AND PIECE-GOODS.

MANCHESTER, Arpil 2.

The tendency in the cotton markets has been an upward one chiefly, and Manchester trade has benefited to a certain extent. From the comparative steadiness of futures, a moderate business in piece-goods having been reported on most days. All the regular outlets have contributed their quota to the volume of inquiry, but the best reports are made in regard to India business, though the reservation is made that the prices bid leave much to be desired. Makers who have quoted only a fraction over cost have found themselves undercut to the extent of 4 or 5 per cent of the price. A larger trade is available at a shade below current rates, but with spinners firmly adhering to their quotations makers are unable to make the concessions necessary to bridge the differences.

Jaconets for bleaching have been well bought, delivery in some cases going into the autumn months. Dhooties have also received more attention from buyers for Calcutta and Bombay. White mulls, grey shirtings, and printing cloths have sold more readily for those markets and also for Madras, Rangoon and Karachi. Demand for the better qualities of grey shirtings has been more prominent from both China and India, and brocades have also been booked in fairly considerable numbers for these markets. As regards plain goods, either grey or bleached, the report is less favourable.

Near Eastern outlets have sent more inquiry and rather better offers, and demand from Egypt is showing signs of expansion. Much of the business offered is, however, on an impracticable price basis. A quiet miscellaneous trade is proceeding with Java and the Straits, and European markets afford a steady inquiry for bleaching, printing, and finishing fabrics. Several of the South American republics have shown a renewed interest in prices of sheetings and finishing cloths, and makers of voiles, sateens, and poplins have picked up a moderate business. Home trade houses continue to adopt the policy of keeping commitments as low as possible.

A steady consolidation of the spinners' position is still in progress, and in spite of the moderate weights of American twist and weft which are being sold the tone of the yarn market is healthier. Bolton yarns are well protected by engagements, and in some directions have been freely sold.

JUTE

DUNDEE, April 2.

Generally speaking the market here has not for a long time been in such a flourishing condition, and the prices of yarn are moving up almost daily. This result is of course attributable to the fact that the working-time has been reduced by one day a week, so as to check over-production of yarn. As soon as prices are restored sufficiently it is expected that a return will be made to normal conditions. As it is, 3lb. cops, which formerly fetched 4.25 (9s. 10d.) cannot be bought for less than 4.38 (2s. 11d.) for something approximating to immediate delivery. In cases where delivery is postponed as much as 2s. 11½d. and 3s. has been taken.

The business done in jute cloth has been excellent. There are more orders than can be booked, and these for no special variety, but for all kinds. Many of the bookings are for six or seven months ahead, and the heavier cloths loom largerly. Beef sheets and cements are well to the fore. The position affords a striking contrast to the long spell of quietude in the trade.

The annual reports of the big Calcutta companies here all comment upon the improved position and speak of the tendency for sacking goods to increase in value.

The consumption of jute has been on the increase, due chiefly to the increased demand for heavies, but at the present time little is being done in raw material, the prices for which are:—First mark actuals, March-April, £32; red SCC, £28: Daisee2, spot, £31; Tossa 2 and 3 spot, £29, 10s.

Jute yarn prices:—8lb. cops, 4.38 2s. 11d) to 4.50 (3s.) 8lb. sacking chains 4.56 (4 7-16d.), 4.63 5/8d.) 8lb. hessian chains 5d. Hessians: 11por. 10½oz. 40in. 4.44 (4 7-16d). 10 por, 10oz. 40in., 4.19 (4 3-16d): 9oz. 40in. 3.75 (3¾d.); 8por. 16oz. 27in., twilled sacking shots, 5.19 (5 3-16d). per yard.

COAL

CARDIFF, April 2.

In the absence of favourable development in the mining crisis and the uncertain outcome of the projected ballot, renewed apprehensions exist regarding a stoppage. The pressure for prompt supplies continues, but in respect of new business the market lies in a state of enforced quietness, owing to the inability of collieries to guarantee execution of additional orders. For the next three weeks supplies are exceedingly difficult to secure, and the firm prices recently realisable encouraged collieries in many cases to overbook. The bulk of the business now being executed is for account of coaling depots and South America. A steady export continues to Italy and France, but with the rest of the Continent inquiry is very slow, especially for forward shipment.

The strength of Admiralty classes is well upheld. Best grades are in short supply, with available parcels finding ready buyers at 32s. 6d. and ordinaries down to 30s.

Dry coals show improvement on the scarcity of other brands, and best qualities meet a steady demand at 30s., with ordinaries 28s. 6d.

Small coals are overbooked and supplies for prompt shipment unobtainable. For early forward loading prices rule consistently firm at 23s. 6d. coking, 22s.6d. best steams and bunkers, and 20s. others.

Coke meets an improved demand, principally from inland consumers. Special brands are scarce and firm at 60s.—62s. 6d. but ordinary foundry and furnace, while steadier, show less strength at 39s.—55s.

Patent fuel trade is quiet, with prices unchanged at 29s.—32s.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BRASS

Bombay, April 21.

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English ..		3/4	65	8	0
Do		1	65	8	0
Do		1 1/4	65	8	0
Do		1 1/2	65	8	0
Do		1 3/4	65	8	0
Do		2	65	8	0

COPPER.

Bombay, April 21.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	71	8	0
Copper	1/	71	8	0
Copper	1 1/4	71	8	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	71	8	0
Copper	2/	71	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		79	8	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		63	0	0
" " " 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		71	8	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		73	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April 21

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand .. ..No.	14 1/2	1	0	9
Do. .. ..No.	20 1/2	1	1	6
Currimbhai .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone .. ..No.	12 1/2	0	15	0
David .. .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	0
Trikamdas .. ..No.	10 1/2	0	15	3
Sattara .. ..No.	10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	13	0
Light house .. ..No.	6 1/2	0	12	9
Japan .. .. ..No.	40-1	1	13	9
Do. .. .. ..No.	42-2	1	15	9
Do. .. .. ..No.	20	1	2	9
Do. .. .. ..No.	32	1	9	6

GOLD.

Bombay, April 21.

Ready.—25-9-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Chitor	25-8-0	Closed	25-8-9	
Vaisakh	25-9-0	Closed	25-9-9	

Teji Mandi.
Chitor—
Vaisakh 0—6—3
Tone—Market Steady

SILVER.

Bombay, April. 21.

Ready:—80—4—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Chitor	80-0 0	80- 5-0	79 14-0	80- 3-0
Vaisakh	80-8-0	80-12-0	80- 6-0	80-11-0

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor
Vaisakh 1—2—0
Tone—Market steady

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGES.

London, April 17

Belgium	81.25
Athens	235.00

London, April. 17.

Cuban Sugar April Nominal	23/9

London, April 17

Linseed afloat	52.000 Tons

New York, April 19.

Silver foreign mined	64 3/8

New York, April 19.

Demand Bills	4.37.75

THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, April 21.

	Rs.	A.	P
Khadi			
Textile	1	2	3
E. D. Sassoon	1	2	0
Elphinstone	1	2	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches			
Standard per lb.	1	9	0
Century per lb.	1	8	0
Hindustan per lb.	1	9	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb ..	1	7	0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1	8	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	8	6
Pearl per lb.	1	9	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	8	0
Long. Cloth × Quality			
Rachael per lb	1	8	9
Fazulbhai per lb.	1	9	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	8	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40.			
Textile(Hand) per lb.	1	7	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	6
Century (Bugle) per lb	1	6	9
Pahelwan	1	6	0
Chhuls	1	6	0
Salita :—			
Pebaney per lb.	1	6	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb. ..	1	7	0
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	10	3
Jacob E. D. per lb...	1	8	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	10	0
Dhooties 10 yards :—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	8	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	8	3
Check Grey Drill :—			
Kasturchand per piece	8	6	0
Bombay United per piece ..	8	4	0
Black Check			
Textile per piece			
Gabrun No. 5124 :—			
Pearl	13	0	0
Hindustan	13	0	0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSEIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, April 21, 5 p.m.

The market to-day opened with a reactionary tone all round, and has ruled steady more or less mentaining the opening quotations. To-day's offtake for local consumptions amounts to 5600 bags showing not quiet a satisfactory demand for spot sugar. There were no buyers and the market remained quiet.

The following are the opening quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 25/6 per cwt.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment March Sh. 27/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment April Sh. 26/9 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment June/July Sh. 24/1 to 24/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Java Sugar Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 23/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 25/2 to 25/4 per cwt.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 21.

Rain has again fallen locally in Kashmir and at a few stations in North-West Frontier Province. A few falls have occurred also on the south Burma coast, in Bengal, and south east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Bassein one inch, Burdwan, one and a half: Parachinar, a quarter and Pamban half an inch.

Forecast:—No large change.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 20th April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.752	in
Temperature of Air	85.5	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	77.8	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	70.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	0.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	93.2	"
Minimum	79.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NW.WNW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	141	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Chart.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Chart.
	Apr.	h. m.	ft, in.	h ..	ft in
M.	21	11 53	19 1	17 30	
		23 58	21 5	6 55	5
Tu.	22	12 39	28 6	48 11	14 2
			29 7		17 8
W.	23	3 5	27 10	18 56	14 3
		16 18	29 0	2 19	18 5
Th.	24	0 41	9	6 52	15
		13 25	19	19 32	11
F.	25	3 13		9 24	16 10
		16 14	25 10	22 56	19 8
Sat.	19	9 10	27 4	8 26	
		12 34	29 7	20 24	19
S.	27	5 42	24 6	0 25	18
		18 44	26 5	11 59	19 8
					18 6

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Our market has undergone no particular change during the past week for whilst sales of Grey Shirtings and Grey Dhooties continue good, values have not advanced and close firm at the last rates quoted. A small amount of forward business has, however, been offering in these two styles, but although Manchester prices have shown a slightly easier tendency, we do not hear of any lines having been brought to a successful conclusion. The confidence of buyers has again been shaken by the further sharp fluctuations in American Cotton, and in cases where they do offer for distant shipment a considerable discount is held by them to counteract any future falls.

Grey Shirtings.—The demand for these remains very healthy at the prices which were ruling a week ago. The advance shipment, however, which is required by most Lancashire makers, is an obstacle to the early arrangement of business, apart altogether from the question of price.

Grey Dhooties.—These continue in good demand, but values show no improvement. Deliveries have been well maintained.

Whites.—A quiet period has been witnessed in this section owing to the further unsatisfactory reports of plague from up-country.

Miscellaneous.—There is nothing of interest to report. Prices remain steady and sales are poor.

Yarn.—Another quiet week has been experienced with values showing a slight decline.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

There is little change to report in the tone of our local market, which remains quiet but steady, with only a small business passing. Demand from the main up-country consuming centres is poor, and clearances have consequently been small.

We quote per 5lbs. according to quality and tacket:—

Mule 10⅛s	Rs.	4-11-0 to	4-15-0
" 12⅛s	Rs.	4-14-0 to	5-2-6
" 14⅛s	Rs.	5-2-0 to	5-6-0
" 16⅛s	Rs.	5-4-0 to	5-8-0
" 20⅛s	Rs.	5-10-0 to	5-14-0
" 22s	Rs.	5-14-3 to	6-2-3

COAL.

The market generally is quiet, with little enquiry. While there is an improvement in the wagon supply for down country, that for up-country is very unsatisfactory. Raisings are fairly good.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur—Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 12.

13,14 & 15 Seams Jherria—Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 10.

11 & 12 Seams Jherria—Rs. 6 to Rs. 7-

10 Seam Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.

Raneegunge—Rs. 8 to Rs. 8-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.'s weekly report, dated Calcutta, 15th April, 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods.—We have had a quieter market during the interval and prices are slightly easier. Enquiry has been rather limited, and apart from a moderate trade done with the West Coast of S. A. and in Cornsacks, business has been of small extent.

For the U. K. and Continent.—1 ply B. A. Twist for May at Rs. 23-8-0; D. W. Nitrate Bags for July at Rs. 56-12-0 to Rs. 36-8-0, for October at Rs. 34-0-0 to Rs. 34-8-0; B. Twills (42½ x 25hd.) for July at Rs. 52-4-0 basis to Rs. 51-8-0 basis to Rs. 52-0-0 basis; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 61-0-0; Liverpool Twills (41½ x 24 hd.) for July at Rs. 60-8-0 basis to Rs. 60-0-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for November/December at Rs. 61-0-0.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x8) 2¼ lbs. for July/September at Rs. 56-4-0; Grainsacks (3¼ lbs.) for August/September at Rs. 74-8-0.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for May/June at Rs. 50-12-0, for July at Rs. 49-0-0; Liverpool Twills for May at Rs. 61-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 55-12-0; Twill Sacks (2¼ lbs.) 38", for July/September at Rs. 55-8-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for April at Rs. 53-4-0, for May/June at Rs. 52-0-0, for July at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 50-8-0, for July/August at Rs. 50-0-0, for July/September at Rs. 49-0-0 to Rs. 50-0-0 to Rs. 49-4-0, for August at Rs. 50-0-0, for August/September at Rs. 49-12-0, for October at Rs. 49-0-0; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2-14-0, for April/June at Rs. 3-0-0, for June/July at Rs. 2-14-6 to Rs. 2-15-0, for June/August at Rs. 2-14-0, for July at Rs. 2-15-0, for August at Rs. 2-16-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for April at Rs. 43-0-0, for May at Rs. 40-8-0 to Rs. 41-0-0; A. Twills for April/May at Rs. 63-0-0, for May at Rs. 62-8-0, for early June at Rs. 62-8-0.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for May/June at Rs. 50-12-0, for July at Rs. 49-0-0, for January/March at Rs. 46-4-0.

Hessians.—At the beginning of the week, Bazar dealers were disposed to discount rates and a small trade was done up to September, at declining rates. Subsequently, shippers bought a little for near shipment and values improved, but in the absence of support, towards the close, prices are again easier.

9 porters for Ready and April at Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-10-0 to Rs. 15-14-0, to Rs. 15-7-0 for May/June at Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-10-0 to Rs. 15-14-0 to Rs. 15-7-0, for July/September at Rs. 15-12-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-10-0 to Rs. 15-4-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-6-0 to Rs. 15-0-0.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs.) April/May at Rs. 92-8-0, for May/June at Rs. 91-0-0.

11 porters for Ready and April at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-2-0, for May/June at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-4-0 to Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-2-0, for June/September at Rs. 20-4-0, for July/September at Rs. 20-10-0 to Rs. 20-0-0 to Rs. 20-8-0 to Rs. 19-14-0, for October/December at Rs. 19-8-0 to Rs. 19-4-0.

Wheat Bags for April at Rs. 21-12-0.

A Calcutta message states:—The Kashba Harisava Polytheistic Conference closed on Sunday night after three days' sittings presided over lastly, by Mr. Umacharan Banerjee. After lively discussions it was resolved to attain Swaraj "by our old own way following our ancestors". Delegates attended from all India.

The Wardha District Mahar Conference will be held on the 26th and 27th inst. under the presidentship of Mr. Govind Rao Pradhan, Pleader, of Nagpur.

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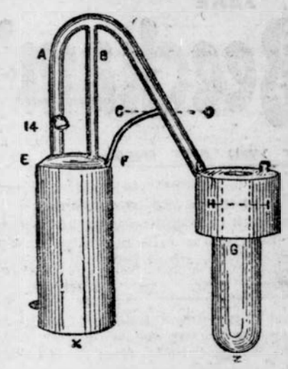

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

WEDNESDAY, April 23.

Native Share Brokers' Association meeting, 2-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, at 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 25.

2nd LL.B. and Inter Commerce and B. Com Exams. results. University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Apl. 22 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h 17m. Sunset 6h 58m
Ap. 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 16m., Sunset 6h. 58m
April 24 (Thu) Sunrise 6h 15m; Sunset 6h 58m
April 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h 59m
April 27 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 13m.. sunset 6h. 59m
April 28 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 12m. sunset 7h. 0m.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.15	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.50	21.0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

§ A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M
Punjab Mail	17. 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	18- 0	21. 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-20	6- 0

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with Mails from London of 17th instant left Marseilles on Saturday the 19th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 1-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 5-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

CONVERSIONS TO HINDUISM.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha 363 Christians—men, women and children—of 120 families from the villages Malpur, Kalak and Rajatankari were converted to Hinduism at Ankleshwar centre of the Sabha on 4th, 6th and 8th April 1924.

ST. SEBASTIAN SCHOOL, BANDRA.

The children of the St. Sebastian School under Master Domnick Rodricks gave a very enjoyable evening entertainment of songs, dances, dialogues, sketches and a side-splitting Marathi Farce—"Serala-Savaser," assisted by a special programme of music by the Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Lawrence D'Mello, at Chapel Road, Bandra, on Easter Sunday, presided by Mr. Jos C. D'Penha, the School Secretary and attended by a large audience.

DEATH OF MEDINA BEGUM.

The sad and premature death of Medina Begum, wife of Sardar Syed Mohamed Edroos, Inamdar and Sajadanashin of Janjira took place on Friday the 18th instant, at St. Elizabeth Nursing Home. She was suffering from abdomonial trouble for sometime, and was operated upon on the 10th instant by Dr. W. J. Wanless, the well-known sergeon of Meraj. The deceased was the grand maternal daughter of the late Nawab of Janjira. She was only 28 years old, at the time of her death. In accordance with her last request she was buried in Bombay.

3RD BOMBAY LIBERAL PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The 21st and 22nd of May have been fixed for the sittings of the above Conference, which will be held in Bagade Theatre, Ahmednagar. The work of enlisting members of the Reception Committee is rapidly progressing. The delegates will be accommodated in the spacious Hostel buildings of the Vishrambag High School which the Managing Committee of the Education Society has kindly agreed to place at the disposal of the Reception Committee during the week of the session of the Conference.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held next week when the President of the Conference will be elected.

The various Liberal Associations all over the Presidency are requested to elect delegates and communicate their names before the 7th of May to the Secretaries of the 3rd Bombay Provincial Liberal Conference, Ahmednagar.

EDITOR OF THE "CONGRESS"

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, April 21.

Sjt. Kandregula Ramachendrarao, Editor, the "Congress" who was sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the 16th February and who has been ever since lodged in the Rajahmundry Central Jail is to-day being transferred to Coimbatore by mail train. He looks cheerful and healthy.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS,

EGYPTIAN ULEMA'S DECISION

The Superintendent, Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay sends the following:—

Mohammed Farooq Alminiawi, President, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Cairo cables to the President Central Khilafat Committee of India:—

"In reply to your telegram I fully support the decision of Ulema to convene an Islamic Congress under the Presidency of Shaikhul Azhar." The suggestion that Shaikhul Azhar should preside over the proposed congress is made by Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Egypt. Indian Central Khilafat Committee and Jamiat-ul-Ulema had not suggested any name for the presidentship.

SHAIKH JAMIA AZHAR'S CABLE.

President, Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from Mohammed Abdulfazl Shaikh Jamia Azhar, Cairo:—

"In reply to your cablegram I rejoice at your supporting our view of necessity of convening a Congress in which all Islamic countries will be represented to lay down a final decision regarding the Caliphate. Reuter's statement does not conform to the facts. All that happened so far consists merely in meeting of the Ulema and their issuing a decision to convene an Islamic Congress in Cairo in Shaaban 1343, March 1924, in which all Islamic countries will be invited to participate to discuss the question of Caliphate. We shall very shortly send you copies of the decision in question for knowledge and publication.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF PATHANS

POLICE NAIK SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest on Sunday touching the death of Baboo Daji (45) a Police naik of the Bombay City Police.

The evidence showed that at about 9 p.m. on the 16th instant a party of six policemen including the deceased left the Dongri police station and proceeded to the junction of Sandhurst and Parel Roads where they expected to arrest a few Pathan gamblers. Four Pathans were subsequently arrested for playing cards on the public road and marched off to the police station. On the way a big crowd followed them among whom were also a few Pathans. One of the Pathans requested the deceased to release his comrade Gulam Rasul, but he refused to do so. This was followed by a desperate struggle between the police sepoys and their prisoners, when it is alleged, one of the Pathans slipped a penknife into the hands of the prisoner Gulam who stabbed the Police Naik Baboo in two places and succeeded in running away. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was found that his stomach had been pierced and the lung had collapsed. He died on Saturday night.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

FIRE AT GOWALIA TANK.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT ONE LAKH.

At about 3-30 a.m. on Monday a terrific fire broke out at Gowalia Tank Road which threw the residents of that locality into considerable excitement owing to the unusual hour of the morning when all were asleep in their beds. It took more than an hour to extinguish it which caused damage to the extent of Rs. one lakh. It appears the fire broke out in a shed built of wood and corrugated sheets and was surrounded by buildings used for shops, godowns and residential quarters. The shed was occupied by Messrs. Framroz and Co., Cabinet makers and brush manufacturers etc. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. ten thousand while the contents to the value of Rs. 90,000 have been totally destroyed. Fortunately the Gowalia Talao Fire Brigade station was in close proximity to the scene of fire, and a fire engine from this station ran to the assistance in a few seconds followed by the fire engines from Byculla, Babula Tank, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar and Colaba whose united and persistent effort brought the fire under control within an hour. They had not however an easy task to completely put it out for the flames and fumes were bursting forth furiously enveloping the adjoining buildings with spark and smoke and for some time stood, there appeared great risk of the conflagration spreading to them. Some trees standing next to the shed on fire were burnt to a cinder and presented a gloomy spectacle to the spectators. The cause of fire is not known but the damage both to the building and the property is estimated at Rs. one lakh.

DEATH DUE TO SCALDS.

Ramdin Bhagav (25), a purdeshi employed in the Bomanji Petit Mill at Clerk Road, was taking boiling water from a tank by means of a tin pot at 2 p.m. on the 12th instant when he suddenly slipped and fell into the tank and was scalded. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Sunday night.

PATHAN TERRORISM IN THE SUBURBS.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, April 21.

Recently four Pathans were seen moving about suspiciously at Andheri. These were challenged by the Police, and when it was ascertained that they had no fixed place of residence nor any ostensible means of subsistence they were placed under arrest by Sub-Inspector Joseph of the Andheri Police, who "chaptered" them before Mr. Antia, First Class Honorary Magistrate, Bandra, who, upon further enquiry, found that they could not consistently with public safety be set at large without satisfactory guarantees for their good behaviour. The men were, therefore, remanded to give them reasonable time within which to produce their sureties, if they could find any; and as no such sureties were forthcoming. His Woship sentenced them each to a year's imprisonment.

MAHBALESWAR SEASON.

(Associated Press.)

MAHABALESWAR, April 21.

Mahabaleswar season is now in full swing. There has been large influx of visitors during the Easter. The social engagements are just coming on. The gulf tournament commences from the 26th instant and will be continued till the 24th May. The tenis tournament begins from the 2nd proximo. The polo tournament commences from the 12th proximo. But the most important item in the social engagement of Mahabaleswar is the garden party at the Government House on Thursday the 15th May. A dress dance at the Club has also been arranged for the 21st May and will prove lively inasmuch as it comes almost at the close of the season.

MRS SAROJINI NAIDU

RETURNING HOME AT THE END OF MAY

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is leaving South Africa on the 28th April on her return journey to India. She will, however, break journey for a fortnight in East Africa and reach home by the S. S. "Haroa" on the 31st May.

MOCK EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE IN MAHARASTRA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much is being made of the willingness of the Maharashtra Congress Party for a compromise with the Council Party of the Province, and we may not have to wait long to hear from the Councillites that the Congress Party itself wrecked all attempts at the reconciliation.

In view of the general desire for a compromise Mr. N. C. Kelkar took it upon himself to name the negotiators on both the sides and proposed Messrs. J. M. Mehta, L. B. Bhopatkar, R. N. Mandlik, and Mr. P. G. Joshi on his side and Messrs. S. M. Paranjype, V. G. Joshi, C. V. Vaidya, and Mr. S. D. Deo or Mr. Destane on the other. In doing so Mr. N. C. Kelkar may have through modesty omitted his own name. But can any one imagine of a negotiation for compromise between the two parties in Maharashtra without Mr. Kelkar on the one side? In view of the quietness of any negotiations between the gentlemen proposed, Messrs. S. M. Paranjype and V. G. Joshi have since resigned and the negotiations (?) may break down. The public may rest assured that the Congress Party are in right earnest for any such real compromise.—Yours etc.,

'ONE IN THE KNOW.'

Poona, April 20.

POSTAL CLERKS CLUB

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Postal Clerks Club was held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, on Saturday last at 9-30 p.m. Mr. G. B. Trivedi, presiding. Among those present were Mr. Rogers, The Postmaster-General, a good number of Postal Officers and over 600 hundred clerks working in various post offices. The proceeding commenced with the reading of the Annual Report which was duly adopted. The report showed satisfactory progress both as to the financial position of the Club and as to the increasing number of membership. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 6 330-14-9 and closed with a balance of Rs. 7,928-8-10. The year opened with a membership of 840 and the present strength was 1065. The club got valuable assistance and advice from Mr. S. C. Joshi, advocate.

Mr. Trivedi in the course of his speech said that the Post Office was a unique organisation. On its efficiency depend their commercial and social life, hence the Government and the Public cannot remain indifferent to the well-being of those who contributed to the efficiency of this Institution. He thought that the word "Club" did not fully express the aims and aspirations of the Institution and he would, therefore, suggest the adoption of some such name as "Union". If the Union aspires to serve its members in all possible ways so as to make their lives happy many things have to be done. The Union could form Co-operative Housing Societies to which Government can be made to contribute liberally. Housing question was their standing grievance but it will not be solved if they merely petitioned to Government.

If the Government housed their Police why should they not house their Postal Staff. Both were equally necessary for their national and economical life. The right course was to form a co-operative housing society and ask Government to help. The Superior Officers were sympathetically disposed towards the demands of the Union as was evidenced by their presence at the meeting that night.

Mr. Rogers, the Post Master-General said that he was glad to find that the membership of the Club had inceased and the finances were improved during the year under report, and that was due to the indefatigable energy of the Honorary Secretary Mr. D. S. Joshi of the Club. Whenever he had occasion to go round the circle and attend meetings he received resolutions the sole object of which was increase of pay. The whole thing was a question of funds. When Government of India is unable or scarcely able to balance its Budget, they cannot be expected to do anything by way of increasing their liability. If they had an overflowing treasury and surplus of 3 or 4 crores of rupees they would look into these questions from a different point of view. As to the housing question he would advise them to prepare their own scheme and then approach Government for help by way of site or in any other direction.

DR. BESANT'S VISIT TO POONA

(From a Correspondent.)

Dr. Besant paid a flying visit to Poona in order to preside over the 12th sitting of the Marathi Theosophical Federation which was held in Shrimant Sanglikar's Wada on the 17th, 18th, 19th, instant. Dr. Besant opened the session with an eloquent address in which she pointed out how Theosophy had reconciled the conflict between religion and Science that had been going on in Western Countries for a long time, how it had restored the doctrines of Re-incarnation and Karma to Christianity and how it had revived the various religions in India.

Dr. Besant inspected on the New Poona College grounds a Boy-Scout troop in the afternoon and at 6 p.m. delivered a public lecture on "Theosophy in National Life" on the Deccan Sabha Grounds in which she showed how Theosophy permeated all the activities of Human beings in this World and how in India had softened the religious antagonisms and how it would help to promote friendliness and mutual understanding between Hindus and Musalmans.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha the same evening Dr. Besant delivered a public lecture on "The work of the National Convention" to a crowded and deeply interested audience under the Presidentship of Mr. B. S. Kamat.

On the morning of the 18th instant Dr. Besant lectured on "The Mission of a World-teacher". She traced the history of the various emigrations of the root-stock of the Aryan race from its pristine home called Shamballa in the Hindu Puranas, and pointed out how a World-teacher had appeared at the inception of each new sub-race.

The Lady Emily Lutyens delivered an Star in the East in which she dealt with address to the members of the Order of the some of the difficulties in the way of the recognition of the world-teacher on the part of those who were expecting him.

THE BARODA LEGISLATURE.

SIR MANUBAI'S OPENING ADDRESS

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, April 19.

The State Legislative Assembly met in the Assembly Hall at Baroda as announced on the 17th instant under the presidentship of Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, the Dewan Saheb. In view of the famine conditions in parts of the Baroda and the Kadi districts, the impending Petlad Satyagraha and the resolution of the people not to pay the additional land tax according to the revised settlement, and the ill health of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the address from the Dewan Saheb was being very eagerly awaited by all sections of the people and Sir Manubhai dealt with all these points in his address of welcome to the members of the Legislature.

He announced at the outset that the health of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb had slightly improved and that he had gone to Matheran for a change. If the improvement continued and if as a result he felt strong enough the Maharaja Saheb would proceed to Europe shortly according to medical advice. His Highness had often expressed his regret for this necessity of having to go abroad. He then referred to the arrest of the dacoits in the Kadi and the Baroda districts and hoped that the Amreli district too, where there are still some Miana and Kathi dacoits at large, will soon be free from this pest. He also referred to the Kaliparaj situation in the Navsari district, observing that though this tract was free from any troubles from the dacoits during the year, there was the feeling of hostility between the Kaliparaj and the Parsees as a result of the activities of certain persons, which however had disappeared. He regretted the Hindu-Moslem situation at Sidhpur and Visnagar in the Kadi district.

FAMINE RELIEF.

Speaking on the famine conditions and the relief measures he observed that both for the people as well as the Government, it was an anxious time because of the failure of crops, but that owing to the praiseworthy effort of the people to be self-supporting, the preparations to meet such situations and through occasional relief and help the ravages of famine were not so great as in the previous years. It was the shortage of water that was giving anxiety. He told of some successful attempts of boring deep wells in the Kadi District and announced that boring operations will be tried at many other places. Amongst the relief measures, Government had sanctioned loans to the farmers for seed, oxen, agricultural implements and for wells, general permission had been granted to raise crops in the Government lands and for freegrazing in the 'padtar' lands. The Panchayats also were spending large sums for the supply of water and the Government had also given its share where necessary. Over and above these Government had also given partial or complete relief from taxation or had postponed the collection of it at many places.

THE PETLAD SATYAGRAHA.

Sir Manubhai thus led up slowly to the Petlad Satyagraha affair and the resolution of the Petlad Mahal Khedut Prajamandal not to pay the additional land tax according to the revised land revenue settlement five days ago. The attitude of the Govenrment was not yet known and it was expected that the Dewan Saheb would take this opportunity to express it. He remarked that there was a grievous misunderstanding with regard to the land revenue settlement. Government had already announced as a result of scarcity conditions in some parts of the taluka, the postponement of [illegible] the amounts of the land tax in forty-six villages and of full amount in nine more villages and remission of the tax in these backward distressed villages to all farmers paying less than twenty rupees. The full amount was to be realised only in seventeen villages and that the Government was further prepared to postpone the collection of the tax even in these seventeen villages, if it was proved that it was necessary. But that the principle underlying the demand of the Petlad agriculturists was not that of temporary relief due to scarcity but of not paying the revised tax. This demand, everyone would admit, was not a just and proper one.

He described the situation with regard to the revision of the revenue settlement in Petlad.

The original settlement there was made eighteen years ago in the Samvat year 1962. It was for fifteen years though there was a provision for an increase after five years as the Government was losing by that settlement forty thousand rupees every year. The Government had however foregone its claim even after these five years. The period fixed expired in the Samvat year 1977 (A.D. 1921) The settlement was made two years after and came into force last July. Accordingly revised tax is being collected from this year. In these circumstances and especially as the increase according to the fresh settlement was very meagre, the threat to commence Satyagraha was not fair. The increase was only seventeen per cent. in the Bhadran subtaluka and twelve per cent. in Petlad amounting to fifteen thousand in a revenue of six lakhs and yet in imitation of Borsad the people were talking of Satyagraha and non-payment of taxes. The relations between the people and the king in a state were not on the same footing as elsewhere and therefore comparisons with things from outside the state were not quite applicable here. He hoped that the leaders of the people will prove their foresight and vision by arresting the growth of this trouble at the start. There were ways of obtaining relief if in some villages owing to the scarcity conditions, the revised rates weighed heavily on the people. They could get the ambiguous section regarding the new rates coming into operation in the next year after they are published, changed as in the present instance the intended concession in the section could not be availed of as the new rates had been published in June and July and as the Baroda official year began in August immediately after. Though there was no such demand for this revision, he had of his own accord moved in this matter and if the section was revised, Government could consider whether to give the advantage of this revision retrospectively to the Petlad people, but that it was not necessary for him to observe that this would depend materially on the loyalty of the Petlad people. He then disallowed a resolution dealing in general with revised revenue settlement, saying that it would be better to await the result of a similar resolution passed by the Bombay Council and see if it was accepted by the Bombay Government. Finally he made an appeal for a greater trust and confidence in the Government and he could be excused if he had at all spoken strongly.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Till very recently we had in Bombay only four Presidency Magistrates. Two of them administered criminal justice in non-sessions cases at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay and two at the Mazagaon Police Court. However it seems with a view to lessen the inconvenience and discomforts of the persons whom circumstances forced to resort to these Courts a fifth Court was opened at Dadar about six years ago. Thereafter with booming commercial prosperity the litigation in the Courts also increased with the result that the Government again thought of having one more Magistrate, and now we have in all in Bombay six Presidency Magistrates two sitting in the Esplanade Police Court, and two at Mazagaon Police Court, one at Girgaum Police Court and one at the Dadar Police Court. The splitting up and locating of the Criminal Courts in the different parts of the town and island of Bombay, does necessarily entail an extra expense. However, the same was undertaken primarily for the convenience of the Police Officers and the public.

The actual working of the Courts at Girgaum and Dadar, where only one Magistrate sits, has instead of adding to the convenience of the public added to their hardships and inconveniences. The cases tried by the Presidency Magistrates may be roughly classified as Police prosecutions or cases in which the Police conduct the prosecution and cases in which private parties move the Courts and prosecute the accused. In the majority of the cases in which the Police prosecute, the accused are in custody and besides with a view not to inconvenience the police officers, it has become almost an invariable practice with all the Presidency Magistrates to give precedence to cases in which Police prosecute, over cases in which private parties move the Courts as complainants. The result of this arrangement has been that in those Courts where two Magistrates sit in one place they so divide the work that each Magistrate is able to set apart two days in a week for cases for cases in which private parties move the Courts as complainants and the parties and witnesses have the satisfaction of having a fair chance of their cases being heard and disposed of on these days. But in the Courts at Girgaum and Dadar where one Magistrate sits the cases in which the Police prosecute are every day heard first, and often the cases in which the Police prosecute take up the major portion of the day and some times even the whole of the day or on some days on account of Municipal cases and part heard postponed police cases ordinarily cases filed by private parties have to be postponed to the great inconvenience, annoyance and hardship of the parties and their witnesses.

It is, therefore, very desirable that the Presidency Magistrates now sitting singly in the Girgaum and Dadar Courts should, as far as possible see that the public in these private prosecutions are not unnecessarily made to wait all day long on days on which on account of pressure of work it is impossible to touch all the private cases and postpone early in the day such work for which there is no chance of being heard. This is only a temporary and palliative measure. The real remedy, however, lies in not having single Courts as they are now constituted at Girgaum and Dadar and to have Courts where two Magistrates sit as at Mazagaon and Esplanade.

Before I conclude I cannot help noting the fact that the newly-erected building at Girgaum is in every way unsuited for Court purposes. The acoustic properties of the building are so palpably defective that it is not possible for the presiding Magistrate to hear properly the witnesses who give their evidence from the witness box which is only four or five feet away from the Magistrate's seat or hear the members of the bar or the accused who address the Court from a distance of about 8 to 10 feet away. The result is that there is an undue and unnecessary strain on the presiding Magistrate at Girgaon and the members of the bar practising there with the result that there is unnecessary delay and waste of time.

The authorities would therefore give this matter their due attention and move in the matter and remedy the evil.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN.

Bombay, April 16.

BABY WEEK AT DHAR

(From a Correspondent.)

The Baby Week was celebrated at Dhar from the 15th to 23th of March last. It was decided to hold the Week in the month of January, but owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the town, it had to be postponed till the last moment. The public responded enthusiastically to the efforts of the Darbar to create interest in the important and useful movement. A very strong Committee with Major His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bhadur as President, and Rao Bahadur K. Nadkar, Dewan of the State as Vice-President, was formed and under its far-sighted and elaborate arrangements the whole show proved a real success.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

BENGALIS IMPROVE

B. Y. M. LUCKNOW ..... 5 goals.
(Habul 5).
CHRIST CHURCH SCHOOL (JUBBULPORE) ..... 1 goal.
(Simon 1.)

The Bengali Young Men played decidedly better hockey than they did on this first appearance in this year's tournament when they won from the Missing Links by the narrowest margin. The meeting between them and the Christ Church School from Jubbulpore drew a large gathering on Monday that day being a holiday. H. Banerjee replaced R. B. Singh in goal while M. Sultan played right back with Longman. The only change in the school team was in their goalie where Hawley replaced Wingrove.

The teams were:—

B. Y. M.:—Haru Bannerjee;; Sultan and Longman; Gurcharan Naidu and Ewaz Ali; Ahmed, Gazaffar, S. Mukherjee, Habul Mukherjee and P. Bannerjee.

C. C. School:—Hawley; G. Smith and Thornber, Telster, Hampten and King; Loveday, H. Smith, Simons, Gidney and Mills.

Referees:—Messrs. Kapadia and Bhett.

The Bengalis asserted themselves from the start and Habul missed his mark. With another run, Gazafar secured the ball but shot wide from a difficult angle. The School defence was not severely tested but they were sufficiently pressed not to make easy clearances. The School forwards after all got an opening and Simon and H. Smith got through Sultan but Longman came to the rescue. The Lucknow quintette were constantly on the offensive but G. Smith and Thornber were not to be beaten easily. Habul was the only elusive forward who drew most of their attention but within ten minutes from the start Habul got past them and registered the first goal. Up and down play was the order for several minutes when H. Smith, the Jubbulpore inside tight, was all over the field trying to get possession. Naidu was all over, tackling the School forwards and feeding his men with considerable judgment. Within seven minutes from the first Habul shot a second goal off a clear pass from the right. The School forwards made strenuous efforts and were successful in getting past the Bengali halves. Sultan did not count much but Longman was their stumbling block. Naidu in tackling Simon conceded a corner off which Simon shot the only goal for the school. Reducing the margin by a goal gave courage to the School forwards who were at their best in the last five minutes of the initial period when they were a menace to the Bengali defence.

The Lucknow boys did not mince matter in the second half and in five minutes and Habul notched the third goal and followed up with another as a result of an individual effort. A little wild play was noticeable on both sides and "sticks" seemed to be the strong point of the referee at the Gymkhana and who incidentally was blind to a lot of heaving and obstruction. The School right winger, Loveday being unable to get through, swung his stick about several times and received a warning. Ten minutes before the final whistle Habul scored the fifth and the last goal. While the Bengali attack has improved considerably, their second line of defence was a little faulty at times, Sultan being too sure of his stick and also heavy-Longman was unfortunate in being pulled up for doubtful sticks and would have played better had his attention not been drawn to the wild right extreme of the school. The Bengali halves do a lot of tackling from the wrong side and balancing on their opponents for which they will be pulled in Bombay whatever may be the decisions elsewhere.

FIXTURES FOR THE WEEK.

TO-DAY.

Poona Rifles v. B. B. & C. I. A.

WEDNESDAY.

Ajmere v. B. Y. M. (Lucknow).

THURSDAY.

Hornets v. Winner of Tuesday.

FRIDAY.

Hard Lines Cup charity match between the losing semifinalists if there be no draw. Season and complementary tickets will not be available on Friday.

SATURDAY.

Final.

SPHINX HOCKEY LEAGUE.

PROPOSED COMPETITION.

Since the Western India Hockey Association decided to abandon the Sphinx Hockey League suggestions have come from different quarters that the first four teams should play off a knock-out Tournament for the League trophy. The League Committee have decided to accept the suggestion and the following four teams have been selected to play off a knock-out competition on the Gymkhana ground beginning on Friday next.

G. I. P. Parel, Customs, B. B. R. F. A. and Hornets.

The first match will be played on Friday at 4-30. The second game will be on Saturday at 4-30 and the final on Sunday at 3-30. The results of the drawings will be announced later.

S. A CRICKETERS IN LONDON

LONDON, April 21.

The South African cricketers have arrived. They are in excellent condition and very keen. Taylor, the Captain, in an interview with Reuter expressed the opinion they ought to win the majority of county games. It would be presumptuous to say they were going to beat England but they did not leave South Africa thinking they were going to be beaten in the tests. Luck played a big part in that kind of cricket and it might be on their side this time.—Reuter.

AGRA CANTONEMENT RESIDENT MEETING

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, April 21.

A largely attended meeting of the residents of the cantonements was held last evening to discuss the new constitution of the cantonement committee. Mr. Ellis, the Chairman, explained the present situation in both English and Urdu and the items on the agenda were very intelligently discussed. Resolutions were passed suggesting to the authorities concerned that of 7 seats for elected members of the cantonement committee 4 be allotted to Hindus, 2 to Mahomedans and one to Anglo-Indians, with separate electorates for each community.

ALL-INDIA KHADI BOARD

(Associated Press.)

SABARMATI, April 21.

The All-India Khadi Board meeting has changed the date of its meeting to the 24th instead of the 26th owing to that being the date of the Jalgaon Exhibition.

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NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erecting a Building at Esplanade Road, Fort, for Eyramji Jeejeebhoy Esquire, J.P. will be received on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1924, in the Office of the undersigned.

Form of Tender, can be had from and Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

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7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, 17th April, 1924. 19469

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, APPIL 22, 1924.

THE PREMIER ON INDIA.

Unusual interest, so Reuter's London correspondent informs us, centred around the speech of the Premier in connection with the annual conference of the Independent Labour Party at York. The reason of this unusual interest is not far to seek. The Independent Labour Party is a jealous guardian of the principles for which Labour in Britain stands and it is also the brain of the Socialistic movement. As such it has noticed with no little dismay that not only has Mr. Macdonald's Government not made good the promises the Labour Party had given to the electors but that it has also surrendered many of its principles at the first touch of realities and that, above all, it has put the exigencies of Parliamentary situation above uncompromising loyalty to the Socialistic programme. At the York Conference, therefore, Mr. MacDonald was on his defence. There are, indeed, several things to the credit of his Government and Mr. Macdonald naturally made the most of these. The recognition of Russia and the abandonment of the Singapore Base are achievements of which his Government may well be proud and these are achievements which have inspired confidence in the Government as was evidenced by the number of votes polled the other day by the Labour candidate in one of the safest and strongest Conservative seats, Westminster, where Mr. Churchill was defeated.

But it is not enough that confidence may be inspired. The Labour Party in Britain has a definite mission to fulfil. Is the confidence in its capacity to "govern" which the Labour Government has inspired among the British people such as has brought the fulfilment of that mission near? The following is the answer to this question given by the "New Leader," the organ of the Independent Labour Party: "It is good to create confidence, but we do not wish to win it by suppressing our own opinions. The last impression which we would choose to make on public opinion is that we are an alternative Liberal team, as safe as the other from the standpoint of vested interests, if somewhat fresher and more energetic. It is distressing to find ourselves, as one urgent problem follows another, compelled to put forward interim and inadequate solutions, where we have bolder proposals of our own which are both workable and overdue. . . We seem to be struggling to postpone and even avoid any statement of the problem which would lead us to the risky but inspiring effort to make good our own position. In all this, for the narrower ends of Parliamentary tactics, the Government feels itself driven to a course that is contrary to the longer purposes of Socialist strategy. For, as Socialists, our first maxim of strategy has always been to use every emergency and every crisis in the day-to-day life of politics and industry, in order to force the thought of the country to move towards our own solution." No indictment could be stronger than is contained in these words and the Labour Government is fortunate in that it has in the very fold to which its members belong, bold and uncompromising critics who will not hesitate to condemn the slightest departure from the principles and policies for which it stands.

The indictment, true as it is in respect of questions of domestic politics, is truer of the Labour Government's surrender about India. In respect of the Indian problem, more than any other problem, Mr. MacDonald's Government has "suppressed" Labour's opinions, in its desire to make the impression on public opinion that "it is an alternative Liberal team, as safe as the other from the standpoint of vested interests." "For the narrower ends of Parliamentary strategy," it has, in regard to India, "put forward an interim and inadequate solution" where there is the Labour Party's own "bolder proposal which is both workable and overdue." The Labour Party at its conferences has pledged itself repeatedly to the acceptance of India's demand for self-determination and, soon after Mr. MacDonald took office, the National Council of the Independent Labour Party issued a statement reassociating itself with the demand of the Indians for political and economic liberty, welcoming the release of Mahatma Gandhi, calling for the unconditional release of other Indians imprisoned for purely political offences as dissociated from acts of violence or incitement thereto, and, in view of the adoption of Pandit Motilal Nehru's resolution by the Assembly, asking the British Government "to consider the advisability of inviting representatives of the parties in India to a conference with regard to the acceleration of full self-government which should be impeded by no claim that Britain is the rightful ruler of India." Despite this statement and the demand formulated by the Indian Legislative Assembly Mr. MacDonald's Government has surrendered itself to reactionary influences in Delhi and Whitehall and cast both the principles and professions of the Labour Party to the winds In his speech at the York Conference Mr. MacDonald referred to India in terms which shows how complete this surrender has been. He asks Indians to keep their faith in his Government which has added insult to the injury already done to them by giving them, instead of the bread of self-determination, the stone of a departmental enquiry into the working of an Act, the basic principle of which they have repudiated. "Mr. MacDonald," as the new York "Nation" truly points out, "may not want to go to defeat on an issue so far removed from the daily lives and thoughts of English workingmen, but India is in no mood to be trifled with."

THE TRUTH ABOUT JAITO.

The letter which Mr. Zimand, the American journalist, has written to Mahatma Gandhi furnishes independent testimony of an unimpeachable character regarding the utter falsity of the charge against the first Akali Jatha that it had carried fire-arms and used them against the Nabha State officials and soldiery. Mr. Zimand accompanied the Jatha from Bargari village to the boundary of Nabha State and passed about 20 hours in its company, but he definitely states that he did not see anyone in the Jatha with firearms. This is what he writes in one place: "I had the opportunity of observing practically the entire Jatha and the crowds accompanying the Jatha. I did not see anyone carrying firearms or any other weapons." He watched the Jatha closely again, when it was just passing into the Nabha State. "The whole procession passed in front of me" he writes, "and again I saw no one carrying firearms or weapons of anykind. I saw the usual Sikh Kirpan and about 500 in the crowd had sticks. The latter were of the usual sort carried by farmers." As to the behaviour also of the Jatha and its followers, Mr. Zimand positively asserts that they behaved throughout "in a peaceful and orderly manner." Such is the testimony of an impartial American witness. Against this testimony are the official communique issued on the morrow of the tragedy, the statements of high officials like Sir Malcolm Hailey and Lord Olivier and the findings of the magistrate who conducted the enquiry into the happenings at Jaito, all of which allege that the Jatha not only carried firearms but used them against the Nabha officials and soldiery. We have on previous occasions shown the many inconsistencies in the official versions and discrepancies existing between the official communiques and statements on the one hand and the findings of the magistrate on the other. Clinching the matter, as it were, there is the unchallenged fact that not a single fire-arm was found with either the wounded and the dead or the arrested members of the Jatha. In these circumstances, is it too much to suggest that the world will accept the testimony of Mr. Zimand rather than that of the officials? Truth, like murder, will out. The attempts of officials to whitewash the tragedy will only disgust honest-minded people all the world over. We have no doubt but that Lord Olivier at least, when he comes to know the truth as he is bound to do in time, will be ashamed of the false charge he was misled into making against the Jatha. As for Sir Malcolm Hailey, who will soon have ample opportunities to deal direct with the Akalis, we hope he too will realise that he has done them an injustice, and that the policy of pin-pricks towards the Sikhs is dangerous. If anything is wanted to demonstrate conclusively that in the present struggle the Sikhs have been in the right and the officials in the wrong, it is furnished by the determination of the Sikhs to endure all sufferings and even death itself in pursuit of their object. Such transcendent moral courage does not go with a bad cause nor with a heart that it not pure and God-fearing. The victory of the struggle is already with the Sikhs. It is the officials who have been disgraced before the world.

Notes of the Day.

Anglo-Iraq Treaty.

The Iraqees are gradually coming to find that the bargain which they are being invited to enter into with the British Government is an entirely one-sided affair While by the Anglo-Iraq Treaty they are called upon to shoulder heavy financial burdens, they find that the guarantees offered to them for the development of their country are of the most meagre and elusive kind Their country is assured of no future worthy of the name than as a vassal of the British Empire, albeit the relation is camouflaged under the high-sounding description of "mandated territory." The Treaty holds out a hope of admission of Iraq into the League of Nations, but does not definitely pledge the British Government to support Iraq's candidature. Is it any wonder that the majority of Iraqees who are capable of independent judgment should be dissatisfied with the provisions of the Treaty? "King" Feisal himself is known to be deeply disappointed with the Treaty, though he has not taken his "subjects" into confidence in the matter as he should have done. The British Foreign Office has been trying to get the Treaty ratified over the heads of the people of Iraq, but so far its efforts have not been successful. Now a Labour Government is in office and Mr. MacDonald himself is the Foreign Secretary. The provisions of the Treaty and the method by which it is sought to be made acceptable to the people of Iraq must both be repugnant to Mr. MacDonald, if, as we believe, he stands fast by his pre-office convictions regarding the right of self-determination of all peoples in whatever part of the world. Will the Labour Government take steps to revise the Treaty radically so as to free Iraq from the shackles of British Capitalistic Imperialism and, as M. Bertrand Russel demands in "Foreign Affairs", evacuate it?

Bhavnagar and Kathiawad Conference.

We cannot congratulate Sir Prabhashankar Pattani on the singular lack of statesmanship betrayed in his policy towards the Kathiawad Political Conference. The organisers of the Conference spared no efforts to come to an honourable understanding with him and it is amazing that an administrator of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani's experience should have summarily rejected a most reasonable solution of the deadlock of his own creation. At a joint meeting of the citizens of Bhavnagar and the organisers of the Conference it was decided to send a deputation to Mahatmaji and to abide by his advice as to the holding, postponement or change of venue of the Conference. A deputation of Bhavnagar citizens subsequently waited on Sir Prabhashankar, informed him of the decision and enquired what attitude he would adopt in the matter after the Mahatma had given his advice. Sir Prabhashankar, it seems, definitely told the deputation that he was not prepared to allow the Conference to be held in Bhavnagar even if the Mahatma advised its being held there. No better way out of the deadlock could have been proposed than referring the matter to the arbitration of the Mahatma than whom the Indian and especially the Kathiawad States have no greater friend and champion. And in rejecting this proposal Sir Prabhashankar has rendered a distinct disservice both to Bhavnagar and Kathiawad.

The Issue Involved.

Sir Prabhashankar has followed up the rejection by inaugurating a policy of undiluted repression. The Order issued by the Council of Administration presided over by him, prohibiting and penalising the holding of the Conference, is unparalleled in the annals of Bhavnagar State, with its tradition of tolerant rule, and is a most arbitrary and reprehensible interference with the elementary rights of the people of Kathiawad. The reasons assigned for the Order—that Bhavnagar cannot allow criticisms of other administrations in its jurisdiction and that the Maharaja is a minor and, therefore, holding a Conference is against his interests (as though the interests of a ruler could be different from those of the people)—make one wonder whether Sir Prabhashankar imagines that he and the people of Kathiawad are living in mediaeval times of absolute autocracy. The reasons assigned for the Order by Sir Prabhashankar would be regarded as ludicrous were not the issue involved a very grave one. The issue is whether the "subjects" of Bhavnagar and Kathiawad States are to enjoy the elementary right to meet together and ventilate their common grievances or to be treated like dumb-driven cattle.

Rustomjee Again!

Rustomjee, who is in the pay of the Government of India and who is showing his gratitude to the latter by carrying on anti-Indian propaganda in America and Europe, had the good fortune, owing to an accident, to become the "principal guest" at the monthly luncheon of the London District of the Institute of Journalists held on the 21st ultimo. It happened thus. Sir Percy Fitzpatrick was to have been the principal guest and to have spoken on "Politics and the Press in South Africa", but he was prevented from attending owing to an attack of influenza. So Rustomjee—or Rustom Rustomjee, to give him the name by which he is making himself known—who happened to be among those invited to the luncheon, was asked to say something on the occasion. It was not to be supposed that Rustomjee would miss the opportunity thus afforded by sheer luck for carrying on his propaganda. Here are some of the sentiments he is reported to have expressed on the occasion:

While he was only a poor journalist, he had one thing in common with them all, and that was his loyalty to Great Britain.

He had all along maintained that British Administration of India had been a great boon and blessing to the teeming masses of his countrymen.

The extremists were behaving like mad men .....One thing was certain, and that was that the extremists had already alienated even the sympathy of the Labour Party in England—their best friends—by their unholy tactics.

There must be no reaction, but there must be no hasty progress. He would say to politicians, "Leave India alone and let the Viceroy govern." Great Britain's work in India was righteous and it would endure in spite of everything."

It is question whether the London journalists, if they had known the nature of the springs which fed Rustomjee's "loyalty", would have cared to receive enlightenment at his hands or even to sit at the same table with him. It is but natural that Rustomjee should ask politicians in Great Britain to "leave India alone" and "let the Viceroy govern." If British politicians took real interest in Indian affairs, Rustomjee would find his occupation gone, for there would then be nobody in India who would dare to misuse public funds in suborning "propagandists" such as Rustomjee. If the Labour Government, into whose favour Rustomjee is evidently trying to ingratiate himself, remains long in office, he will discover soon that his services are no longer wanted. A Government that has set its foot down upon "subsidies" to Ibn Saud and other Foreign Office pensioners will hardly sanction a "retainer" to a Rustom Rustomjee.

A Deserving Institution.

The Gokhale Education Society, which has already done much good work in the educational field both in this City and the Presidency, has been conducting since 1918 a school at Parel for the children of the working and lower middle classes. The school, which was started with only 12 pupils and three standards, has now developed into a full-fledged High School and nearly 4,000 students have passed the vernacular fourth standard through its portals. The importance of the institution may be realised from the fact that between Byculla and Dadar, an area inhabited by at least a couple of lakhs of people, mostly of the labouring class, there is not a single school, save this one, which imparts a knowledge of English. At present the strength of the school is nearly 300. As the income from fees can hardly balance the expenditure, the Society has to face a deficit every month which it is trying to make up from subscriptions from the public and the mills. Though the teachers are paid on a bare subsistence scale, even these salaries are sometimes in arrears. Still, in spite of these and other handicaps, the Society has been carrying on the work in a truly patriotic spirit. By giving the children of the labouring classes a good grounding in modern education, the Society hopes to improve the efficiency of Indian Labour. In this connection we may refer to a feature of the School which is unusual. In order to promote the spirit of self-help and initiative among the boys, a Boys' Parliament has been established, with a Cabinet of "Ministers" in charge of the following departments of school activity: boys' cooperative stores; boys' bank; patriotic club; Utsav mandal; boys' court; scouts; sanitation, medical relief; games and sports; dramatic club; debating unions; library, and Sunday moral classes. Each of these departments is managed by a boy "Minister" assisted by two other boys. The training thus gained by the boys in "self-government" is sure to stand them in good stead in after years. At present the school is housed in a rented building. A site for an independent school-building has been secured, but for the building itself funds are needed and an earnest appeal is made by the Society to all who have the cause of the education and uplifting of the working classes of India at heart to come to the assistance of the school. Subscriptions should be sent to the Secretary, Gokhale Education Society, Bombay 4.

UNIVERSITY REFORM

(BY P. A WADIA)

Whilst so much is being said of late in this city in connection with the work of the Bombay University and the possibilities of reforming it, may I be permitted to make a few random observations? We are all fond of making and listening to the observation that we are living in an age of democracy. Now a democracy may involve very many aspects; a democracy in the broadest sense of the expression is a mode of corporate human life, with a creed: it constitutes one of the absolute values of life. Into all these implications I do not propose to enter. But one of these implications is the spread and dissemination of knowledge and culture; it would be foolish to identify this spread of knowledge with the simple spread of knowledge of the three R's, with the institution of free primary education such as the civilised West has adopted to-day. Such an institution by itself is not sufficient to secure that organised well-informed public opinion which, if it had existed in 1914, would have rendered impossible the exploitation of serging masses of humanity by a Kaiser dominated bureaucracy or by the finance dominated foreign offices. The knowledge and culture associated with the age of democratic control and management are more especially the knowledge and culture which centre in Universities; and a democracy is not worth the name it bears if it does not bring the general social life of the people into intimate and daily touch with the work of its research academies and its Universities, with the work and achievements of its scientists and litterateurs and artists. A University in a democratic society is one of the vital members of the body politic:—the knowledge, the culture, the ideals of truth and beauty and moral worth it represents and upholds, it represents and upholds for the community, as a whole and not merely for the few who are primarily concerned with its work.

The Functions of a University.

Charged with this social purpose it is in the first place the function of a University to teach—to maintain a high standard in all studies and subjects which come within its range, to foster a love of truth, of goodness and beauty, to welcome within its walls all who are following the quiet of the spirit in every field of endeavour,—artists and architects, painters and musicians, philosophers and historians, chemists and biologists, social workers and statesmen. The mad rush of a mechanical age has unbalanced the mind and judgment of the average man to an extent which we are reluctant to admit, quantity dominates over quality; show and hypocrisy over genuineness and simplicity; flattery over honesty; and if the University of our times can only keep fresh and alive the traditions of the pre-mechanical ages, with their sensitiveness to and love of truth and their instincts of creative work blossoming into a hundred shapes of beauty in the surroundings of daily life, it shall have done more than enough to establish its claim to a permanent place in social life.

There may be and there are other and deeper reaching functions which a University may be called on to perform in the social life of our times. But even confining ourselves to this one fundamental function of conserving and fostering the elemental life values, how far does the Bombay University, as it works at present, fulfil this function? We have been repeatedly told from all sides that the University has so far been only concerned with prescribing courses of study and conducting examinations leaving the actual work of training and teaching to the constituent or rather affiliated colleges. No doubt, laying down courses of study is an indispensable preliminary to the work of teaching; but one thing strikes any one who gives thought to this subject—it is this: so long as the jurisdiction of the University extends over colleges some of them situated hundreds of miles away it cannot undertake with success the work of training and interpretation. it cannot provide that atmosphere of study where mind can come in contact with mind, where the needs of the spirit can be satisfied.

Needs of the Spirit.

The needs of the *spirit*! There is some provision for the humanities, for the professions, for the sciences in the narrow acceptation of that term. But the creative work of the musician or the painter, has no recognition even in the courses prescribed; the social worker, the trained artist, the hand worker have no place anywhere within its walls. The *mind* is all that is catered for indirectly; the emotions, the affections, the impulses that make for the fuller life, on which the mind can bring its activities into play and with which the mind is so intimately associated in the organism of the spirit, these are unknown to the framers of University courses in Bombay except incidentally. The affiliated colleges are, for the most part, institutions for the grinding out of lectures for the artful manipulation of notes that confuse instead of helping, for the mechanical enforcement of attendances, for the crude boiling down of ill digested second-hand information. The potentialities of the fuller life that a residential system in the affiliated colleges promise remain potentialities; and except for the cricket field or the play ground residential life reduces itself into the life of little self-contained clubs for dining. And the University stands at the top, isolated, aloof, with no points of contact with the larger public life, with the surging emotions of the social mind with the aspirations of the masses, a self-centred corporation existing for itself.

The explanation of this anomalous situation it is not difficult to find. Brought into existence about 60 years ago and more, it has retained practically unchanged its constitution and its aims. The days in which the University was first instituted were days when Western education, Western knowledge and culture, were unknown

(Continued on page 9)

VYKOM SATYAGRAH.

KERALA P. C. C. MEETING

SUFFERERS CONGRATULATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, April 21.

Yesterday being Sunday, Satyagraha was not offered.

The Kerala Provincial Committee, which had met here on the 19th inst. adjourned. The Vaikom resolution, congratulating Satyagraha leaders who were imprisoned, was passed unanimously. It was resolved to continue the Satyagraha more rigorously and a new Untouchability Committee was elected in place of the former. The Committee expressed gratitude to the public for their support and expressed their prayer for the continuance of the support.

Mr. Pitt, Commissioner of police, has written to the Associated Press local representative complaining about the publication of police behaviour therein, also he admits the assault, but tries to minimise it only as personal.

SIKH KITCHEN TO BE OPENED.

(BY OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

AMRITSAR, April 21.

The Shriomani Committee has decided to open a free kitchen at Vaigom for men of all communities. A Jatha for this purpose leaves Amritsar this evening. The Guru's Kitchen will be an object lesson to the orthodox Hindus and a demonstration of practical sympathy with the Untouchables.

MARCH OF VOLUNTEERS

COMMISSIONER ON ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 21.

There was the usual march of volunteers on Saturday and it was suspended on Sunday. The Congress workers went in a procession round the town singing national songs.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee met yesterday and appointed new members to the Executive Committee in the place of those undergoing imprisonment.

A fresh Untouchability Committee has been formed with seven members to carry on Satyagraha at Vaicom.

The first batch of the volunteers from North Malabar has arrived here to offer Satyagraha.

At its yesterday's meeting the Provincial Congress Committee also passed a resolution congratulating the leaders undergoing imprisonment and also thanking all India for manifestations of sympathy. The Committee also passed a resolution calling upon all Congressmen and others in Kerala to cooperate and bring the campaign to a successful finish.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Pitt, Commissioner of Police, in an interview has stated that the accounts of assaults on a certain workers were scarcely fair to the rank and file of the Travancore Police. He says: From the evening of Tuesday 15th April volunteers attempted to break through the police cordons. Relying on the good faith of the local Congressmen the authorities had never kept more than fifty policemen at Vaicom and not more than half were on duty at any given time. An active attempt to break cordon was unanticipated since Mr. Gandhi's instructions seemed to preclude it. It is to be understood that volunteers would not persist to break through when a constable barred the way. A few constables on duty had to be constantly and quickly on move. During this game of hide and seek volunteer Sabastion apparently had his foot trodden on. Kanur Nilakantan Nambudripad on refusing to desist from giving instructions on this subject to volunteers on the northern road was pushed back by a constable in charge of the picket and until I saw press report of his telegram to Mr. Gandhi I was under the impression that he had accepted the apology which had been immediately offered to him. Assaults by townsmen of Vaicom, Mr. Pitt adds, cannot be altogether prevented considering the intensity of feeling aroused by the Congress campaign."

Maulana Habeebur Rahmankhan Sherwani Nawab Sadarcarang has been elected Hony. Secretary, All-India Muslim Educational Conference for the term of three years.—A. P.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

18120

SITUATION IN BAGDAD.

DISQUIETING INDICATION.

SEQUEL TO RATIFICATION OF TREATY.

LONDON, April 20.

Bagdad.—The political situation in Bagdad is rapidly approaching a crisis. A disquieting indication of the lengths to which the Extremists are prepared to go was provided on Sunday by the attempted assassination of two tribal deputies who are well known advocates of the ratification of the Treaty with Britain. The victims were stabbed in the street. One was seriously injured. Reaction has been accentuated by an emotional disturbance caused by Ramzan fasting.—Reuter.

LIBERAL CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

SELF-GOVT. RESOLUTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

The Liberal Conference concluded its proceedings to-day. The audience each day never numbered more than 40, girls and boys included.

Yesterday the proceedings commenced with a resolution from the chair on Mahatma Gandhi expressing rejoicing at his release, congratulating him on his recovery from serious illness and praying for his early restoration to complete health. An important resolution on Self-Government demanded the revision of the Government of India Act or passage of some other legislation with a view to establish complete provisional autonomy and a responsible form of Cabinet Government in regard to all departments excepting the Army and Foreign and Political and transference of these departments also to the Indian legislature as soon as it is considered wise and expedient in the light of further experience. This resolution also expressed regret at the attitude of the Indian Government and the Cabinet in England towards constitutional advance and expected an announcement of the appointment of a Commission with wide terms of reference and with a strong element of non-official Indians to consider the question of constitutional advance and the best method of giving effect to it.

Among resolutions passed yesterday and to-day worth mentioning are those recording indignation and resentment at the Kenya decision of July last, protesting against the Class Areas Bill, opposing emigration to British Guiana, Mauritius and Malay States, on the position of Indians in the United States of America in consequence of the Supreme Court's decision that Indians cannot acquire rights of citizenship, urging the Government of India and the Secretary of State to bring into existence a National Indian Army at an early date, on the Indianization of Services and on Swadeshi.

The next Conference meets at Cawnpore.

This morning Dr. Besant lectured to an audience of hardly fifty men on the application of Theosophy to national life.

C. P. LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, April 21.

The second session of Vidarbha Sahitya Sangha passed off very successfully here on 19th and 20th instant. The speeches of Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Chairman Reception Committee and Mr. Y. M. Kale, the well-known historian and President of the Conference were very learned, instructive and impressive. Mrs. Tarabai Satne opened the sessions by a prayer. The next day Kavibhusan Balwantrao Khaparde read a paper on a national era for India. He said India must discard the present Christian era and must have a national era of her own connected with her own civilization and history and strongly emphasised the claims of Yudishthir Shaka. In the afternoon, the research worker of Yeotmal Mr. Y. K. Deshpande spoke on the Manbhav sacred Pothi, a copy of which he has secured. He tried to locate Bhavabhuti's birth place. The famous author and dramatist Shripad Krishna Kolhatkar spoke feelingly on the present condition of Marathi. Principal Bhere of Wardha, in a humorous speech, propounded that history was not the rigorous truth contained in an outline of facts but consisted of colouring of the view point filled in by the historian. Other interesting speeches were delivered by Messrs. Padmakar Bowa, Aurangabadkar, A. R. Deshpande and Shesherao Pande. Miss Gitabai Sane recited beautiful poems which very much enlivened the proceedings. In the end, Mr. Unadhye, a poet of Nagpur, read some passages from his "Life of Lokamanya Tilak."

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 21.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department has been appointed to act as Chairman of the Executive Committee, St. John Ambulance Association, India Council, during the absence of Hon. Sir Fredrick Whyte.

Bikaner, April 21st:—The birth took place to-day of a grandson to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.—A. P.

A VEILED THREAT.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

"A FRANK & FRIENDLY EXPLANATION."

LONDON, April 20.

Washington.—Count Hanihara has written to Mr. Hughes disclaiming that he intended to convey a "veiled threat in the use of the phrase grave consequences". In a recent letter Mr. Hughes, replying, characterises the letter as a "Frank and Friendly explanation". He adds that he was quite sure that it was far from Count Hanihara's thought to express any threat. It is understood that Count Hanihara's explanation has been approved by the Japanese Foreign Office.—Reuter.

Bagdad.—Lt. Maclaren left Bagdad Monday morning for Bushire escorted by three Air Force machines.—Reuter.

LT. MACLAREN AT BAGDAD.

LONDON, April 20.

Lt. Maclaren's Vicker's Vulture arrived at Bagdad at 5-30 after a non-stop of seven hours' flight across the desert from Ziza. The trip was uneventful, but there was some difficulty in following the ploughed track made for the guidance of air mail. The distance convered on Sunday was nearly 600 miles. There was a perfect landing. The High Commissioner, Air-Vice-Marshal and hundreds of the Air Force personnel were present and greeted Lt. Maclaren with loud cheers. He will be leaving Bagdad tomorrow morning.—Reuter.

LATE GENERAL SIR JOHN DUNNE.

LONDON, April 20.

The death has occurred of General Sir John Dunne.—Reuter.

General Sir John Hart Dunne was born in 1835. He was made Major-General in 1881 and General in 1893. He served through the Crimean campaign (1854-55) in battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman and the siege of Sevastopol. He also served throughout the Crimean War of 1860. He commanded the 2nd Infantry Brigade, Aldershot (1885-89), and Thames District, Chatham (1887-90).

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF THE CHAIRMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 21.

Some local merchants, mostly Muslims, were dissatisfied with the administration of the Chairman of the Octroi Committee and the Superintendent of the local Municipality. Their grievances were pressed without any result. On the fourteenth April the Octroi Committee held its meeting in the Octroi office room. Some of the aggrieved party entered the premises and refused vacating the same till the Octroi Chairman promised to resign and the Superintendent was turned out. They showed preparedness for jail even in this connection. The Octroi Chairman resigned and his resignation was considered by the Board at an emergent meeting on the 19th instant at which the Chairman Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru strongly disapproved of the merchants' action and deprecated the Octroi Chairman's resignation under undue compulsion and requested the Board to save its face by requesting the Octroi Chairman to withdraw his resignation.

All the Muslim and a few Hindu members wanted enquiry into the merchants' grievances and the postponement of consideration of the resignation till then but this motion was lost. Pandit Jawaharlal, under the impression that he lost the confidence of many members, has without intimating the Board sent in his resignation from the Chairmanship of the Board direct to the Government. This has caused a stir in Allahabad. Future developments are awaited with interest.

S. G. P. C.'S ACCOUNTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 21.

Some influential Sikhs have put in an application in the Court of the local District Magistrate requesting him to ask the Shrimoni Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, a duly registered body to produce its audited accounts. The applicants have reproduced certain specific instances referring to the Committee's expenditure for political purposes. They further request that a receiver should be appointed to control the Committee's finances.

VICEROY RETURNS TO SIMLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived to-day. He had fair sport in the jungles near Pinjore and during the three days His Excellency was the guest of the Maharaja of Patiala, the party bagged a panther and a number of cheetul stag.

Pittsburg.—Eleanort Duse, the famous Italian tragedienne has died of influenza.—Reuter.

"A SERIOUS MENACE."

WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH INFLUENCE.

EUROPEAN ASSN ON INDIAN REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 21.

The European Association has addressed a long letter to the Secretary of State regarding the present political situation in the country. After confirming their telegram of the 19th instant opposing the shortening of the transitional period of the Reforms Act the Association drew the Secretary of State's attention to the tactics of the Swarajists in the Assembly and Councils.

The letter says:—

"Reformed Government did not, in our opinion, tend towards fair or efficient Government. But the Government of India Act, having become law, Europeans felt they were bound to give the system their loyal support, though it was essentially bad in principle and fantastic in design. The only condition under which the reformed Government can function freely postulates a degree of cooperation by all parties which has not yet been approximately attained, even if it ever can be. Consequently the Association stands firmly opposed to any shortening of the present transitional period of the Government of India Act. The Association is emphatically of opinion that there is not now and never has been any genuine appeal from the peoples of India for Self-Government and in the present condition of racial feeling which has been deliberately manufactured by the Swaraj Party the Association holds the considered opinion that any general advances in autonomy for India, while it would militate against the interests of the British Indian Empire and jeopardise sound administration would not, in any way, benefit the main bulk of the peoples of India. The Association considers, however, that at the present stage alterations and modification of rules under the Government of India Act are required and believes that for this limited purpose only an invitation to all parties to participate in a Conference would be advantageous. The Association urges the Secretary of State to secure for the Viceroy and the administration of India such degree of support as will enable them to carry on the Government of the country until the country evidences that return to sanity and to goodwill towards the Empire which the Association believes to be the fundamental characteristic of the vast majority of its Indian fellow subjects. In conclusion the past history of British rule in India justifies our opinion that the British influence has proved of inestimable benefit to India and to the progress of her people and that even a partial withdrawal of that influence at this juncture would prove a serious menace to her future prosperity."

MR. IYENGAR'S INQUIRIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TRIVANDRUM, April 21.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, ex-Advocate-General, who had come to Vaicom to make independent inquiries of the situation there arrived here and had an interview with His Highness the Maharaja and the acting Dewan and other authorities regarding the Vaicom Satyagraha situation. He also visited the Satyagrahis now undergoing imprisonment in the Trivandrum Central Prison and addressed a public meeting. He left Trivandrum last night.

The officiating Dewan leaves for Vaicom to-day in order to study the situation and returns here day after to-morrow.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, April 21.

The Vice Chancellor, the Pro-Vice Chancellor, Professor P. Seshadri, Dr. Bhatnagar and Professor, L. D. Cowelant will represent the Benares Hindu University at the ensuing Indian Universities Conference in Simla.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan left Aligarh on the 21st instant afternoon for Bombay *en route* to England. In his absence Hon. Nawab Sir Mozzammibellah Khan will act as Vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University. Sahibzada Sahib is due back in September next when the term of his office in the India Council expires.—A. P.

The Lord Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Waller will leave Madras this week for England on five months' leave and Rev. H. C. Loasby will be commissary in charge of the Diocese during the Bishop's absence.

Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose has just returned to India after an extensive tour in England and Europe where his recent scientific discoveries received due recognition. He arrives in Calcutta on Tuesday morning. The League of Nations has appointed Sir Jagadish Chandra to be a member of the League for Intellectual co-operation. As he had to sail for India before the Intellectual Section meets in May next Sir Jagadish was not able to attend it this year, but has promised to avail himself of the League's invitation next year in the month of May.

"A FEW CRUMBS."

REASON OF COMMUNAL DISPUTES.

ADVICE TO SIKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 21.

Presiding at the fifteenth session of the Sikh Educational Conference Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, Revenue Member of the Punjab Government said that the Sikh community had recently been passing through trying times and horizon was still not clear and calm. He sincerely deplored the unfortunate happenings at Jaito and the loss of life. Their sympathies went with the bereaved but the only thing wanted was that they should be true Sikhs who were afraid of none. Neither did they intimidate anyone.

After reviewing the activities of the Educational Conference the President regretted that they had achieved very little. Their attention had been engrossed for the last three years in the direction of the most needed reform in the management of Gurdwaras which resulted in the neglect of their duty towards the educational uplift of the community. If they had to take their proper place in the polity of the Indian Empire they must not lag behind others in higher education. They had two Colleges, the Khalsa College at Amritsar and Guru Nanak College at Gujranwala. The former was just now passing through a critical stage and the latter, after passing through an unsuccessful phase of non-co-operation had again started work under new auspices. If the community give up its loins to do its bit and wished to raise the Khalsa College of Amritsar into a University he had no doubt that the noble object would receive further practical proof of the Maharaja of Patiala's generosity. Their great need was that their education should not be divorced from religion. His heart broke when he found that men clamoured for a few crumbs of the public services. Great communal jealousies and serious differences arose amongst the communities for a few paltry posts. He therefore advised the Sikh young men to be trained in independent professions.

NEW GURDWARA LEGISLATION

PUNJAB PRESS ON SIKH ATTITUDE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 21.

The Punjab Press discusses the situation created by the attitude of hostility which the Akalis are reported to be taking up in connexion with the Birdwood Committee. In the absence of full and proper co-operation from the Sikh community anxiety is expressed about the results of the new step to solve the difficult question of Gurdwara legislation.

ARREST OF FOURTH SHAHIDI JATA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, April 21.

Information has reached here that the fourth Shahidi Jatha of 500 Akalis that started from Anandpure Sahib in Hoshiarpore district was quietly arrested at Jaito on 18th instant on its refusal to comply with the Administrator's orders to proceed to Gurdwara in limited batches.

Weekly newspaper "Onward" has been acquired by Messrs. Mangalsingh and Pannikar and the later will now edit it.

PRESIDENT OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

WHO WILL GUIDE DELIBERATIONS IN MAY SESSION?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 18.

That the Government of India seldom does the right thing at the right moment is an accepted axiom in our body politic and the developments in connection with the nomination of a temporary President of the Legislative Assembly threaten to add another illustration in confirmation of that principle. Sir Frederick Whyte has proceeded home on leave and his term is also about to expire. He had arranged leave before knowing that there would be a special session. As a matter of fact, but for Government's dilatory methods and cumbersome procedure of "red tape" even in dealing with important documents, there would have been no necessity for May sittings and protection to steel industry could have been decided upon at the final meeting of the Delhi Session. However the May session having been fixed a difficulty has arisen over the nomination of one who should preside over this session, because Mr. Rangachariar, who as Deputy President would have naturally stepped into the vacant chair, is also absent. A temporary President must, therefore, be appointed and it is in selection for this vacancy that a reactionary outlook has set in. At one time it was thought that Mr. Jinnah being at the head of the panel of the chairmen of the Assembly was to be nominated as the next best in the absence of the President and the Deputy President. Moreover, the Presidency having given him the top place in his panel naturally proved his trust in Mr. Jinnah's fitness to occupy the chair and the manner Indian Presidents in various local Legislatures have been discharging their duty proves Indians' fitness to the hilt. The Viceroy is expected here day after to-morrow and one of his immediate tasks is to appoint a temporary President. In some quarters it is apprehended that the case for appointment of an Indian temporary President has been given up and some official may probably be given the honourable place. It is necessary to utter a timely warning lest Government should deviate from the original idea of calling upon an Indian member of the Assembly to guide deliberations of the Assembly.

MARIE CORELLI.

DEATH OF ENGLISH NOVELIST.

LONDON, April 21.

Miss Marie Corelli is dead.—Reuter.

Nothing succeeds like success and Marie Corelli's first book "A Romance of two worlds," depicting the theme of a self-revelation connecting the Christian Deity, with a world force in the form of electricity, soared for her a success when she was but 20 years old which should have been envied by many a veteran writer. The charm about her writings, which have very little original or remarkable about them, consisted in this that she correctly judged the widespread contemporary taste which with her singular capacity of literary production enabled her to write in rapid succession a series of neo-romantic romantic novels, containing a readable plot with enough of the food of what the majority of readers demanded.

Born in 1865 Miss Corelli was the daughter of an Italian father and an Scottish mother. She was, however, brought up from infancy in England by her adopted father Charles Mackay, the well-known song writer and litterateur. She was, later on, sent to be educated in a French convent with the object of training her for the musical profession. Her journalistic connexion proved a strong antidote to expression and editors who were the friends of her adopted father encouraged her by printing her early poetry. After the first book which made her famous she wrote a number of books which easily became popular and caught public imagination. Her publications include Vendetta, (1886), Thelma (1887), Ardath ((1889), Soul of Lilith (1892), Barabbas (1893), the Sorrows of Satan (1895) The Mighty Atom (1896), The Murder of Delicia (1896), Ziska, the Problem of a Wicked Soul (1897) and then followed Jane, Boy, The Master Christian, Temporal Power, The Young Diana, the Secret Power and many others.

Reviewers and critics were often noticed to be harsh in their criticism and wrote sarcastically about her literary lapses and failings and superior literary judges sneered at the element of sensationalism in her writings. Easily touched by adverse comments Miss Corelli's usual retort was that she pitied the poor reviewer who showed extraordinary zeal in getting at her books in spite of herself never considering a copy to the Press for criticism. In spite of all this the success her publications attained was increasingly great. This success is not to be credited to pure literary qualifications. The popularity of her novels is a phenomenon not so much of literature as of literary industry and assiduity, creditable to the journalistic resourcefulness of the writer combined with the contemporary hobby in readable fiction.

SCARCITY IN NORTH BEHAR.

ACUTE DISTRESS AMONG PEOPLE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPUR, April 21.

Alarming reports of acute distress prevailing in Banka, Jamui and Godda sub-divisions of the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Santhal Pragunas received from responsible residents of the localities show that owing the failure of harvests for want of rains scarcity has become acute and people have been suffering for about two months and driven to emigration. Men, women and children are starving and deceities are rampant mostly in the Banka sub-division. The distress of the people is exploited by some nefarious associations.

Babu Devendra Nath Gupta, Joint Secretary Provincial Swarajsamity, and Pandit Bajrangdutt Sharma, organiser Provincial Hindu Sabha are proceeding to take prompt measures and submit detailed reports.

O'DWYER-NAIR LIBEL CASE

LORD CHELMSFORD AS WITNESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 21.

Private advices from England received today state that the hearing of the O'dwyer-Nair Libel case will begin as soon as the law sittings begin after the Easter, about the end of this month and that Sir John Simon K.C., will lead the defence assisted by Messrs. Wallington and Parikh. Plaintiff has cited Lord Chelmsford and other witnesses to support his case while among the defence witnesses, to be examined in England will be Lala Harkishen Lal, who is already there.

MADRAS SCAVENGERS STRIKE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

About one thousand conservancy coolies and scavengers of the Madras Corporation struck work since yesterday evening. It appears that men's grievances are with regard to the increase of pay.

LATER.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation scavengers' union a resolution was passed that letters be addressed to the President of the Corporation and to the conservancy officer intimating that the strikers would return to work if they received favourable reply by this evening.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY

Woman's Appeal.

Shrimati Narayani Amma, wife of Mr. T. K. Madhavan, one of the Vaikom Satyagrahis who has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, sends us a touching appeal from which we quote the following:—"Here in Travancore in the name of law, order and religion a most elementary right of humanity is violated and hundreds of thousands of human beings are barred free passage in the public roads. Brother man is refused admission where the lowly dog is quite free to roam about as it likes. Can there be anything more degrading and contemptuous? anything more horrible and detestable? anything more grievous or heart-rending? I appeal in the name of that pure and immortal Hindu religion and in the name of my poor and despised hundreds of thousands of the so-called untouchable brothers and sisters in the image of God, to all, to contribute men and money in plenty to vindicate our just rights. I appeal particularly to all my sisters of every caste and station in the country to use all their motherly and sisterly influence in sending contingents of volunteers and contributions of money to vindicate the primary right of a human being in Travancore—that of free passage in a public road." When the grievances of our brethren of the depressed classes move the hearts of Hindu women like Mrs. T. K. Madhavan, we may rest assured that the dawn of a better day is already in sight.—"Indian Social Reformer."

The Middle Classes and the Army.

"In any discussion of the problem of Army Indianisation, the taunt is flung in the face of the Indian middle classes that they are unfitted by temperament for military service, and that only an adequate response to the facilities already existent can justify the introduction of larger and more comprehensive Indianisation schemes. We need not dwell at any length on the point as to whose is the responsibility for depriving the classes in question of the martial spirit but it is interesting to notice a revival of that spirit lately in the figures giving the distribution of Indian cadets at the Dehra Dun Institute by classes. Out of 38 cadets originally nominated, 17 were the sons of Indian officers; but of a total of 26 boys nominated thereafter, only 9 or approximately one-third were the sons of Indian officers, the remaining being the sons of civilians either in Government employment or of the unofficial professional classes. It would be valuable to know how many applications were received from civilians, and in any case, the figures go far to establish that there is a definite revival of the martial spirit so far as it can be inferred from the number of entrants.—"New India."

When Will Our Government Move Forward?

We live to see strange things. Condemnation of the blessed system of dyarchy, has, after all, come from unexpected quarters. Whether it "has outlived its necessity" as observed, some time ago, by the Right Honourable Srinivas Sastri, or needs to be extended to other branches of the provincial administration and to the Central Government, as we hold, there are now not many friends of the scheme at the present moment. Already Sir Henry Craik has condemned the scheme on behalf of the English Die Hards on the floor of the House of Commons. As soon as the new Legislative Council of Bengal opened its last session, the Nationalist members passed by a substantial majority, a resolution of Dr. Pramatha Nath Banerjea, recommending the inclusion of the existing "Reserved" subject in the "Transferred", excepting land revenue and European education. The Government of Bengal was then, apparently, in a very bad temper in consequence of its crushing defeats on some very important questions, such as release of political and state prisoners and repeal of all repressive laws. It peremptorily refused to take any action on the Council's verdict in favour of changing the system which it was impossible to work. It is an irony of fate that, in his prorogation speech, the Governor of the neighbouring province of Assam, who is a member of the Indian Civil Service, came forward to sound a different note. Sir John Kerr confessed that he had a good deal of sympathy with the feeling of the members of his Legislative Council who were dissatisfied with the dyarchical system, under present conditions, and carried a resolution asking that immediate steps should be taken to establish full responsible government in Assam. His Excellency added that "the official members, no less than the non-official members, would be prepared to agree with the spirit of the resolution which was moved by the leader of the opposition." He has promised to forward the discussion of the Legislature on the subject to the Government of India, as he believes that "it will be found of assistance in the enquiries into the working of the present system which, his Government has been informed, are about to be instituted." It is a pity that the Government of the most advanced province in India should sink small to that of a tiny administrative unit like Assam, in the matter of giving due consideration to the general demand for the acceleration of the pace of the Reforms. No less remarkable is the confession of an Anglo-Indian journal that the Reforms Act "is now at a critical stage" It is significant that this newspaper restrained itself from wasting the fury of its invective on the "left wing of British Parliamentary opinion" which, it thinks, may ultimately compel the Government to take up the question of modifying the Government of India Act sooner than at the end of ten years. The special correspondent of the "Observer" does not, however, believe that the deliberation of the Cabinet Committee will result "in dramatic action in any particular direction." This is not much of a prophecy, as it has already been substantiated by some very important statements of the new Under-Secretary of State in the debate on India in the House of Commons. England has always been very slow to move and has been particular conservative in her Colonial and Foreign policy since the days of George III. And she has paid very dearly for a policy of procrastination. Is it not yet time for her to awaken to the Indian situation?—"Bengalee."

Divergent Policies.

We congratulate Mr. C. R. Das on his election as Mayor of the Calcutta Corporation by an overwhelming majority of votes. In agreeing to his election he has shown that he is prepared to devote his energies and high talents to the service of the premier town in the country. He assured the Councillors that his administration would be impartial; that his policy would neither be obstructive nor destructive nor necessarily anti-Government nor anti-European and that his programme would be directed to the moral and material progress of the people committed to his charge. The constitution of the Corporation is the product of the reformed Bengal Council which Mr. Das has vowed to destroy and it is rather incongruous that while Mr. Das is prepared to work it in a spirit of reasonableness and cooperation, he has refused to accept responsibility for the nation-building department in the province, as thereby he would have been enabled to render patriotic service not only to a town but the whole province of Bengal. We have been unable to reconcile the two divergent policies of the non-cooperators and the Swarajists, one in relation to the Councils and another in relation to local self-government. He has placed himself under the transferred department of Local SelfGovernment and the Minister in charge of it, who continues in office although his salary was not voted by the Council under the leadership of Mr. Das himself. He is evidently prepared to accept his authority, otherwise he would not have accepted the Mayoralty and declared that 'they were not there to enter into a conflict with the Government'. The municipal corporations are as much a part of the existing system as the lexgislative councils are and there is hardly any consistency in practising cooperation in the one and non-cooperation in the other. But logic and consistency apart it is a matter for satisfaction that a leader of Mr. Das's posision has undertaken heavy administrative responsibilities. The efficiency and capacity with which he will discharge his duties will show how far he and his party are fit for discharging much larger responsibilities. The affairs of the Calcutta Corporation will make a large call upon the time and energy of Mr. Das who will not be able to give as much time to the service of the country as he has been doing. Opinions may differ as to whether this will be a gain or a loss, but it appears to us that the experience of many practical difficulties that are met with in administrative matters cannot fail to induce a more cautious and responsible frame of mind in Mr. Das, and this cannot but result in good. There was a time when Mr. Das used to say that education and every other good thing could wait but that Swaraj could not. It is, therefore, gratifying to read Mr. Das's statement that the programme of work in the Corporationduring his regime would include free primary education, free medical relief for the poor, purer and cheaper milk supply, housing of the poor, better sanitation, increased, and better water supply, etc. That he should condescend to attach importance to these petty things itself shows a vast change in his mentality since the days of non-cooperation. He could have devoted his talents and energies for the promotion of these objects for the whole province by accepting the Ministership that was offered to him, but he has chosen to apply them in a very limited field. He has kicked the bigger thing and accepted the smaller.—"Leader."

MASHUD RAIDERS ATTACKED

ENTIRE GANG CAPTURED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, April 21.

News has arrived of a brilliant success against raiders by the Draban frontier constabulary supported by police and assisted by unarmed villagers. They attacked, surrounded, killed, wounded or captured an entire raiding gang of eleven Mahsuds including four notorious outlaws. Among them is the Mahsud leader, who wounded a district officer at Draban last year and led the gang which ambushed the police at Khawar last June. The constabulary lost one killed and two unarmed villagers were also shot. It is not yet known whether this gang was responsible for kidnapping on the 16th April travellers, mostly Hindus, on the Draban road. Besides rifles a mills grenade which was used by the gang with deadly effect was captured. The constabulary was commanded by Khan Sahib Arbab Muhamed Azam.

MADRAS RESETTLEMENT.

MIRSADARS' RESOLVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 21.

At a meeting of the Mirsadars of Trichinopoly presided over by Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer a resolution was adopted recommending that no steps should be taken to collect additional land revenue from the Mirsadars of the District and no effect should be given to the resettlement proposals. Another resolution was passed calling upon the Government and the Madras Legislative Council to remove from the Madras Irrigation Bill such provisions as would affect the interest of the Ryotwari landholders of the Presidency.

BOMBAY MAHASABHA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

UMARKHADI, April 21.

The session of the Bombay Mahasabha began on the 19th instant by the reception songs and prayers. The pandal was full of delegates gathering over 2,000 and numerous visitors and ladies. Seth Ramjibhji Malani, Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the audience with a short, but suitable speech. Baboo Govind Dasji Malpani the President elect, delivered his speech for about an hour. It dealt with the philosophy of social development, shuddhi and untouchawle question, Hindu Sangathan, Kolwar question, early marriage and other social reforms. Quoting from Lord Morley he advocated freedom of opinion, but advised caution in translating these opinions into action as it is impossible to achieve social revolution in short time. The speech was well received by the audience. Afterwards the message of Mahatma Gandhi was read which requested the Mahasabha to take active part in Hindi and Khaddar prachar. The Subjects Committee was formed which met last night.

POLITICIANS ANDSCIENCE.

PREMIER'S VIEWS

The Duke of York and the Prime Minister joined in the banquet celebrations at the Connaught Rooms on March 22 of the jubilee of the Physical Society of London. The Lord Chancellor (Lord Haldane) and the French and Japanese Ambassadors were also present, and the 400 guests included representatives of numerous kindred societies and institutions, together with distinguished scientists from America, France, Belgium, and other foreign countries. The international aspect of physical research and the progress and achievements attained during the last half-century were emphasised by several of the speakers. The President, Mr. F. E. Smith, was in the chair.

WORK OF THE PIONEER.

The Prime Minister proposed the toast of "The Physical Society of London." He said that one reason why he had been asked to come there and propose the toast was a certain family connexion—one of which he was very proud. The first President of the Society—and the first among a group of founders of the Society—was the late Dr. Gladstone, his father-in-law. The mentality of the scientific man had in his (the Prime Minister's) own lifetime gone through a certain evolution, but in Dr. Gladstone, as in his great and distinguished colleagues, there was something that never moved away from that magnificent childish curiosity that approached research as a religious devotee approached worship. Whether the pioneer into the unknown was pursuing the path of the theologian, and exploring some of the secrets that eternity vouchsafed to reveal to us, or whether, as he was wandering over the face of the earth crossing unknown deserts, or penetrating hitherto unpenetrated forests, or whether, as those present that evening were doing, he was pioneering into the curious composition and relations of matter—whatever rank or group of pioneers they belonged to, they were all most successful when they approached their problems with a heart full of awe as well as full of expectation. The Past Presidents of the Society were men of intellectual distinction and of moral honesty unsurpassed by any group in any other walk of life during the 50 years that the Society had been in existence. (Cheers.)

He could remember, when he started, what a glorious inspiration science was, not to the scientific man only, but to the man who intended to live a strenuous and useful life. In those days Huxley was alive, and Tyndall also was alive. The reading of their latest pronouncements in those days gave the readers a great inspiration and a great revelation. It gave them a bent of mind, it gave them interest, and it gave them method. He was convinced that this generation, in its point of view, in its thought and in its action, owed more than tongue could tell to the scientific impetus given by the men who wrote upon and explored and discussed those subjects 40 and 50 years ago. Not long ago he asked Lord Haldane if he could assure him whether the elementary text-book of science could survive the tremendous discoveries which scientists had been adding to our knowledge during the last few years. Could we ever simplify things again? Could we ever produce that statement of scientific methods which would not only satisfy those present that night, but would give us an idea how to regulate our conduct?

POLITICIANS AND SCIENCE.

Although he lived in a world apart, he believed the day of the great simplicist was beginning to dawn again. He believed that the time was about to come when a scientist would appear who was more than an expert—an expert of the experts, the final form of expert, an expert with a wide comprehending co-ordinating mind that would take up all the work of the scientist and show how it tended to the establishment of a unity of idea and a unity of law. He represented there that night a group of men who were looked down upon by the expert. (Cries of 'No'.) "Yes", added Mr. MacDonald amid laughter, "as politicians." The politician was a queer creature of experiences of no steadiness of aim a person who lived from day to day, from month to month, and who was regarded as a man who judged times and seasons—a person who was very satisfied when he could anticipate a storm and provide an umbrella (laughter) or anticipate a hot day and clothe himself in the morning according to the experience he was going to have at midday. (Renewed laughter.) His conception of the House of Commons was that it was a sort of British Association. It was something like a Friday evening lecture at the Royal Institution. (Laughter.) The departments behind the scenes, below the ground, connecting with the lecture rooms with a lift, with an expert who makes the electrical connexions—these departments are the laboratories. Mr. MacDonald continued:—

"If you came into the Government Departments and saw how they use a hypothesis, apply it to experience by way of experiment, the results recorded, charted, considered, explained, made definite in legislation, and finally created into the foundations of further hypothesis, which again go through the same process, you would find, my friends, that, so far from the politician being an outsider, he is a fellow-worker with yourselves, with his lecture rooms, and British Association, Royal Institutions, and physical societies. With that large and catholic thought in my mind I come to the conclusion that after all, in addition to by connexion with a very respected and fine man, I may have been called upon as a fellow worker, because I am a fellow worker, in science, to propose this toast." (Cheers.)

KHADI BULLETIN

SALES DURING GANDHI MONTH

The Director, the Khadi Information Bureau writes:—

Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani writes that Khadi worth Rs. 18000 was sold from his 'Bhandar' from the 18th of Feb. to 18th of March, and that the amount exceeds the corresponding figure of the last year by Rs. 3000.

A wire from Masulipatam the headquarter of the Andhra provincial Khadi board says that the total of the sales during the Gandhi month reached to Rs. 22,184 according to the reports received. It also informs that the figure is not comprehensive as reports from all the districts were not available, and the sales therefore should have been more. It further says that the board is working normally and that its attention is diverted to collecting the 'Gandhi-pujanidki' fund.

A wire from the Bengal Khadi Pratishthan (Dr. P. C. Roy's organisation) says that Khadi worth Rs. 3700 was sold during the Gandhi month.

A further telegram from the same place says that the figure of sales they had sent before was from one centre only and that Khadi worth Rs. 8,000 had been produced in Bengal during that period and the whole of it was disposed of. It further says that the figure of sales of Khadi imported from outside will be sent afterwards.

The secretary Punjab provincial Khadi board wires that all the figures have not yet been received but that the may safely be calculated to be worth Rs. 5000.

Sjt. Vithaldas Jerajani who has recently opened a Khadi Bhandar in this city informs that the sale effected from this 'Bhandar' during the Gandhi month was worth Rs. 4,500.

Detailed information has been supplied by the secretary of this board. The chief Khadi store of this province is at Tirupur, the sales from which place amounted during the period in question to Rs. 29000. Nearly all of this Khadi was sold by retail sales, so this figures excludes the transactions made with merchants. All their stock is exhausted. The other stores also have sold away all their Khadi. The question with them now is to increase Khadi production rapidly, rather than its sales. But they are confident of solving it very soon.

A later telegram says that private stores in Tamil Nad have sold Khadi worth Rs. 20 000 thus making a total of 59.000 in all.

The secretary of the Khadi board of this province informs that the total amount of sales in their centre 'Khadi Bhandar' at Ahmedabad together with that of all their branches and agencies through out the province come to Rs. 52,484-6-9.

The headquarters of this Khadi Board are at Dhulia. The Secretary has wired from there that the total sale of the province was worth Rs. 42,594, and that the total production was worth Rs. 7,299 during this period.

The Secretary of the Khadi Board of this province wires to the effect that the informations received show a total sale of Rs. 12,300 throughout the province during this month.

The details of Khadi sales in this province during the Gandhi month are given in the "Navasakti" as follows:—

Dharwar.—Rs. 1800; Hubli Rs. 4130; Bijapur Rs. 8000; Belgaum Rs. 7028 and Gadag Rs. 2300. Total Rs. 17733.

It is also mentioned therein that information had not been received from other places till the time of wiring.

The Khadi Board of this province has begun its work. Sjt. Sirahmal Dugar the secretary writes that Khadi work was being done and can be done there more extensively than in any other province but that owing to the want of good workers, no news could be sent. It is now, he says, that a few workers have come in and taken up work in earnest. The president of the Board Sjt. Narsinghdasji is on tour, endeavouring to improve the quality of yarn and to produce pure handspun Khadi instead of mixed mill yarn Khadi. Spinning activity has been taken up in Ajmer by the board. Slivers are supplied to the spinners. Sjt. Birla has also set to work. With Rs. 500 borrowed for a short period, they have begun work for the present. They have commenced work inspite of difficulties, so that something could be done during the Gandhi month. 21 new charkhas have been distributed; they have got 100 lbs. of yarn spun during this time. They imported Khadi worth Rs. 295 and along with local Khadi sold worth Rs. 512.

The figure of sales wired is Rs. 1000. The wire says that information was received from three districts only.

The Burma prov. Khadi Bhandar wire reports a sale of Khadi worth Rs. 4430.

DEARTH OF KHADI.

Reports from Behar, Rajputana and such other places where Khadi can be produced abundantly say that they have not got enough to meet the demand. But there is rather more demand for Khadi of greater width and a little fine texture everywhere. Wide Khadi is not woven in Marwar; the new Khadi board is trying to have it woven.

In Behar they have not got Khadi owing to the dearth of cototon. Wider cloth is woven in plenty there, and a number of weavers have not yet forgotten to weave nice textures of cloth. In the district of Darbhanga, middle texture Khadi is produced out of 'Kokti' as well as ordinary cotton, and nowhere else uptil now Khadi has been seen to match it. The work in such centres was slackened not for want of demand but for that of cotton. News are now being received from many provinces that they have begun to stock cotton. This is a good sign. Efforts of course are still being done to make spinners realise the necessity and advantages of storing their own cotton and getting their cloth made out of it. But it is equally urgent for the provinces to stock cotton for production, till this message reaches everywhere, and is put in practice wherever it is received. There is still time for those who have not yet stocked cotton, to do so.

STOCK IN GUJARAT.

While it is reported from all parts that Khadi has been exhausted and there will be a scarcity of it till the fresh stock is available, Gujarat provincial Khadi Bhandar is well stocked with Khadi. A stock of about five lakhs of rupees worth of Khadi of different provinces is in store there.

THE KATHIAWAR KHADI KARYALAYA

The manager writes from Amreli that all facilities will be made for persons wishing to have their own Khadi. He appeals the people to store some cotton for themselves.

It is the 2nd notification of the kind. Shrimati Gangaben Majmudar had some time ago made a similar appeal to the people of Gujarat. The details and the accuracy of figures in the notice under review seem businesslike. Other provinces may get hints from this information.

The question which at present confronts us, says the Tamil Nad report, is not of consumption but of production; and is the case with most of the provinces. It is but necessary therefore that the work of production be taken up at once.

Every producer has to bear in mind that the Khadi he or she produces stands the test of durability. Khadi is generally a bit dear at present. The public have not minded its cost. If however it is not durable it will be difficult for it to find its way into the hearts of the people.

EXHIBITIONS.

The date of the exhibition going to be held at Jalgaon under the auspices of the Maharashtra provincial conference has been changed to suit the dates of the conference which has also changed its dates. It will now be opened on the 26th instant.

An exhibition of Khadi as well as other Swadeshi articles is going to be held together with the Kerala Provincial conference also. It will begin on the 6th May next and will remain open for a week. The secretary invites the public to send cotton, cotton-seeds, Khadi, etc.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE

MAHATMAJI'S VIEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LIMBDI, April 18.

Considerable flutter was caused in the dovecotes of Brahmin orthodoxy by Mr. D. B. Shukla's advocacy of qualified widow-remarriage in his capacity as President of the Seventeenth Session of the Audichya Brahman Samaj recently concluded at Limbdi. The opinion of Mahatma Gandhi was solicited on this highly controversial point by Mr. Shukla who had sent a proof-copy of his presidential address to Mahatma Gandhi. While expressing his approbation of widowhood and recognising the benefits it had conferred on Hindu Society Mahatma Gandhi could not help regarding it as a burden so long as the widower betrays an invincible propensity to marry again. Mahatma Gandhi confesses to a feeling of poignant grief at the sight of young widows, and sees no merit whatever in refraining from remarriage as a matter of dire necessity. In the circumstances, he favours—though much against the dictates of his conscience—the remarriage of girl-widows. *A fortiori* he heartily agrees with Mr. Shukla's advocacy of remarriage of widows who have not had the time to live as wives with their husbands. Mahatma Gandhi also liked the idea of fixing the marriageable ages for brides and bridegrooms.

(Continued from column 6.)

Mathematical Society which includes the band of enthusiastic young men working under the research professors in Calcutta and the Benares Mathematical Society which in spite of its handicaps in the form of small membership, has done good work under the direction of its founder, Dr. Ganesh Prasad.

Something more was wanted, however, in the shape of better opportunities for research. There must be research scholarships for promising Graduates, lecturships for tried men and at the top Research Professorships unburdened with the task of routine teaching. The only Centre where a beginning has been made in this direction was at Calcutta where the University had been in the hands of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee for a long time.

A problem on which Indians may organize a mass attack is the determination of the state of Mathematical knowledge in Ancient India. There had lately been a tendency to disbelieve the claims of originality put forward on behalf of Mathematicians of ancient India. The living exponent of this view was Mr. Kaye whose notes in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal are to the effect that Indians learnt all their Mathematics from the Greeks and Chinese, their own contributions being only a few stupid mistakes. He even denies Indian influence on Arabic development of Mathematics even though the Arabs themselves acknowledged their indebtedness. We may readily grant that Indians learnt willingly from others but a distinction must be drawn between borrowing a problem and borrowing a solution. The subject needed immediate investigation.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Jadhav by Prof. V. B. Naik the local Secretary and the distribution of Pansupari.

The Conference reassembled the same afternoon and the next two days for the reading of papers. On the last day there was a discussion on the teaching of Mathematics in Schools and Colleges.

The Members of the Society were entertained at an at Home by the President Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on the afternoon of the Opening Day and by the Staff of the Fergusson College on the last day.

There was an informal talk of Relativity by Father Ranhael S. J. of St. Xavier's College, by Principal P. V. Sishu Iyer on the 16th.

Excursions were also arranged for the Saint Garb Fort and Karla Caves on the 19th instant.

MATHEMATICIANS IN CONFERENCE.

MR BALAKRAM'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 15.

The fourth session of the Indian Mathematical Conference, commenced on the 15th instant at the N. M. Wadia Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College, the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Minister of Education, opening it. The Indian Mathematical Society which has been doing splendid work in Poona, for the last several years, under the leadership of Dr. Paranjpye, was responsible for the arrangements. A Reception Committee with Dr. Paranjpye as Chairman was formed in good time, and did not spare itself in making the Conference a success. Its efforts were rewarded by the large attendance of Mathematicians from all parts of India.

The proceedings, began by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, offering a hearty welcome to all those present, on the occasion. Though Poona cannot boast of good Mathematicians, said Dr. Paranjpye, there is no doubt, Bombay Presidency has produced some of the world's best Mathematicians. Bhaskeracharya was a resident of Khandesh, the famous astrologer Keshev Daval belonged to the Konkan, the name of Mr. Kero Laxman Chhatre is well known as a Mathematician of great repute. The work in astrology by the late Shanker Balkrishna is looked up to, as an authority on the subject. The late Mr. Tilak by reason of his deep study of Sanskrit literature, coupled with his proficiency in Mathematics was able to make valuable Vedic researches. Dr. Paranjpye pleaded, for Mathematics coming into its own, so far as the cause of studies was concerned. It promotes, he said, keenness of intellect. Mathematics is not popular. But that does not detract from its value. He concluded by thanking Mr. Jadhav for the trouble he took in attending the Conference. He reminded the audience of the fact that at College Mr. Jadhav was a keen student of Mathematics and he hoped that Mr. Jadhav's interest in that subject would remain the same as before.

His Excellency the Governor had sent a message expressing regret for his inability to attend, and appreciating the good work that the Indian Mathematical Society was doing. He trusted that India will, before-long, realize the value of such Conferences.

Hon Mr. Jadhav said that his keen interest, at College, in Mathematics was due to the fact that it brought, comparitively speaking, a greater number of marks, with less trouble. India has been in the past noted for its proficiency in various arts. If progress could be achieved in all these sciences and arts it would considerably help the uplift of the people. Mathematics was a Platform upon which all could unite.

Mr. Jadhav was followed by Mr. Sheshe Aiyar, Principal of Kumbakonnam College, who traced the history of the institution. He said that in 1918 the membership was 73; today it exceeds 200, and includes distinguished Mathematicians.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

The Presidential address was read by Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., the President of the Society.

Referring to the losses of the Society during the last three years he mentioned the untimely death of the promising young Mathematician C. Krishnamachari at the age of 26 and the death after a long career in the Educational Department of Prof. Hanmantrao, one of the earliest members of the Society and of the retirement of Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, an ex-President of the Society.

It was, pleasanter task to congratulate one of the members, Prof. C. V. Raman of Calcutta on his election to the Royal Society at the early age of 36. A gifted young man with a natural taste for Physics Raman took up Government Service in the Indian Audit Department and while at Calcutta came under the notice of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee who having collected money for fairly well paid professorships was on the lookout for suitable workers. Raman obtained one of these. All honour to Raman but we should not forget Sir Asuhtosh but for whom there might have been no Raman. A truly great man surpasses everybody but is surpassed by his son and his pupil and judged by this test Sir Asuhtosh was a truly great man.

Scientific knowledge grew as the result either of the works of individual geniuses or the fruit of mass attack by a number of workers. An example of the first was Einstein's theory of Relativity which had received further confirmation as a result of the eclipse observation of 1922. An example of what may be done by organized effort was the completion of history of the theory of numbers by Prof. Dickson of Chicago, a task so heavy that it could hardly have succeeded but for his having been financed by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Coming to Mathematical research in India, after referring to the work done by Meganath Saha of Calcutta in Astro-Physics he passed on to "Mass attacks" carried on by the three Mathematical Societies in India. Of these the Indian Mathematical Society was the oldest and had a teaching side besides the usual research side. One of the most urgent needs of the Society was a good library on which Rs. 4,000 was being spent this year but what was wanted was something like Rs. 40,000 to make a good beginning. The membership of the Society extended over the jurisdiction of nine Universities, 7 local Governments, and several Indian States and if Rs. 1,000 could be raised a year, from each of these bodies the problem would be solved. Every member could also help the Society by giving a small donation on suitable occasions.

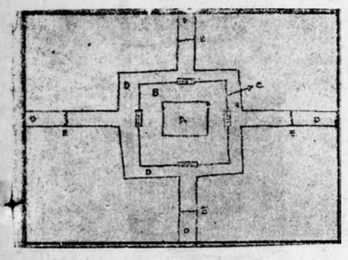
The other two Societies were the Calcutta

(Continued in column 5.)

KERALA SATYAGRAHA

III

If after the characteristically frank and lucid statement made by Mahatma Gandhi in the "Chronicle" explaining the position of the Kerala Satyagrahees anybody continues to be under the impression that the action of the Satyagrahees is actuated by political motives or is unjustifiable as one of the parties involved is an Indian State, there is nothing to be done except to leave them alone. The Kerala leaders have made it absolutely clear that the Satyagrahees have no intention of interfering with the politics of the Travancore State or with the religious practices of the Vykom high castes and that Satyagraha has been resorted to for establishing the right of passage through public roads maintained by the State. The following diagram will illustrate this point and also show the exact location of the prohibited area:



The space marked A represents the Vykom temple, B temple yard, the line C the outer walls of the temple and space D the public road. E represents the limits beyond which the lower Hindu classes are not allowed to proceed and it is there that the Satyagrahees are sitting. Portions of Lines C to E are the prohibited area. All along the prohibited road there are provision shops, hotels and other places of business and the business done in the locality does not form part of the temple rites or ceremonies. It is difficult to understand in what manner the presence of a Tiyya or Pulaya on the road outside would interfere with the worship conducted inside the walls. This point deserves to be particularly emphasised as there appears to be an impression in certain quarters that the use of the prohibited roads by the lower class Hindus would interfere with the worship in the temple.

It is to be hoped that Mahatmaji's statement I have referred to above will clear all doubts entertained by a certain section of the progressive press and public as regards the aims and intentions of the Satyagrahees. It is part of the business of the Anglo-Indian press to cry down every movement with which Congressmen are associated and I can very well understand the criticisms levelled against the Vykom campaign by our Anglo-Indian mentors. But the same cannot be said of some of our own papers which have not yet given the Vykom Satyagrahees the support and encouragement expected of them. Their cold attitude is, in my opinion, attributable to their excessive sympathy towards the Maharaja of Travancore who is admittedly a very progressive and liberal minded ruler in all respects except social. Under him the State has made rapid progress in various directions. One-sixth of the State revenue is spent on education alone and educationally the State stands first in the whole of India. But this fact only strengthens the demand for a more liberal policy in social matters. Those responsible for this very desirable advancement in the general literacy of the people including the so-called depressed classes should be prepared to go to the same length in matters social. In the State of Travancore a Hindu, even if he were a Vykom Brahmin is not entitled to enter any temple if for purpose of higher education or for any other purpose he has been to Europe or any other foreign countries. I am giving only one instance, but that is sufficient to illustrate my point.

Travancore is claimed to be a Hindu State where Hinduism is practised in its theocratic form. If the preventing of a substantial section of its Hindu subjects from making use of public roads and if State recognition and enforcement of distance pollution constitutes the practice of Hinduism in its theocratic form, the claim is intelligible. Is a Hindu State that denies to a section of its Hindu subjects the simple civic right of use of public roads and worship in Hindu temples an ideal Hindu State? As a Calicut paper pertinently puts it the only remedy this Hindu State offers to a large section of its Hindu subjects against prohibition from using public roads and approaching Hindu shrines is that they should renounce and repudiate Hinduism and embrace an alien religion. If my friend Mr. Madhavan who wishes to pass through the Vykom roads will only renounce his religion and embrace another religion, if only he would change his name from Madhavan to Mathin or Mollin, the State authorities will welcome him instead of putting him in jail. Can anything be more absurd?

V. M. N.

DADABHAI STATUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Through the medium of this paper, allow me to draw the attention of Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Mr. Norotum Morarji for the memorial of the grand old man of India. Their attention are invited to the 'Illustrated London Sphere' dated 16th inst., in which they will see that the Indian artists are employed for the Empire Exhibits. How skillfully they are working, appeared in the above illustrations?

I strongly recommend Sir Dinshaw Wacha to cancell the foreign order of the Statue and let the committee suffer for the loss as a work of respect towards the deceased. It is simply an insult to the dead who had worked during his whole life for India's poverty.—Yours, etc.

A. JEEJEEBHOY.

MAHESHWARI MAHASABHA.

The seventh Sessions of the All-India Maheshweri Mahasabha was held in Bombay, at Madhav Baug, on Saturday last, in the presence of a large gathering, Babu Govind Das presiding.

The chairman of the Reception Committee, Sjt. Ramrikhji Malani, in the course of his Hindi speech, said there was no community or caste which there did not exist a legitimate pride in its work and status, and which did not try to advance in all directions, and it was only proper that the Mahashweri community should do similarly. They were the followers of Sanatan Dharma in its entirety, and it was their duty to protect the cow, but to him it was a matter of regret that in Bombay not even the richest members of his community tried to keep cows in their houses. He earnestly asked his castemen to follow the old religion and not to give it up at any cost, for that would spell the ruin of their community. It was a matter of regret to him that education was not advancing in the way it ought to in his community. It was on account of want of proper education that his community was so backward in many ways. Education was necessary for both boys and girls; girls ought to be given primary education to fit them in their after-lives. They should also be given religious and adequate moral education by means of Hindu religious books, like the Gita and Ramayana. Education should never be divorced from religion, and both should always go hand in hand. At the same time technical and other kinds of education should not be neglected by their community. There was a great deal of improvement which they could make in their social customs. They should do away with such things as the sale of daughters, child-marriage, marriages between old men and young girls, through regular brokers. These evil customs sapped the growth of their community, and harmed it in many ways. They should also be more economical in their ways of living.

Coming to the question of commerce, he said, while they were not a whit backward to any other community in India, they should not restrict their sphere of operations. Their dependence on foreigners in commercial operations was due more to foreign rule than to anything else. Indians should manufacture their own finished goods from raw materials, but it was a matter of regret to them that they did not get the necessary encouragement from government in that direction. They were also handicapped by the erratic exchange and the enormous income-tax and supertax levied on their incomes. But they must remember that the prosperity of a community equally depended on agriculture, and he was sorry it was neglected by them. His community was intimately connected with agriculture and it was therefore only proper that they should encourage that industry by every means in their power. In the end he welcomed the delegates and the president of the Conference to Bombay.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Babu Govind Das in his speech, after thanking them for the great honour done to him in electing him president, said their primary duty was to raise their own community and through it other communities in this land. It was not proper that each man should work for himself. Each member of the community should take some pride in the prosperity and advancement of the whole Maheshweri community, their education, and their enlightenment. In olden days Indian merchants were prominent in all parts of the world; they used to send their wares to all the four corners of the earth; they had trade guilds and companies, which were a powerful asset in their prosperity. But they had all vanished now. Indians were not real merchants now; they were merely the agents of foreign manufacturers and merchants. Indians were unable to sell their merchandise in foreign lands except through agents. The result was they were getting poorer daily, and it was essential that they should now take stock and devise the best possible means for their advancement. Along with commerce they must make some kind of reform in their social customs, in their education, and in many other things. There were Hindus in the Malayas, Indo-China and Java, etc., and was it not their duty to establish contact with their countrymen there and carry to them a message from their mother-country? He had heard that Moslems were sending their Moulvis for the benefit of the Moslems there, and were Hindus going to neglect their own co-religionists, or the splendid civilisation which had grown in those countries? Men like Swami Ramatirtha and Swami Vivekananda by their great worth, work and eloquence had carried the torch of Hindu religion to America and other countries, and was it not the duty of Hindus to further the work, those pioneers had already done in those countries? It was hopeless for them to expect any advancement, if their community did not immediately give up some of their wretched old customs such as the marriage of children and old men. These barbarous customs were ruining their community and the sooner they gave them up the better it would be for them. How was it possible for them to improve their physical and moral condition when they were socially so backward? The president then asked the community to give education to their children, both boys and girls, otherwise they would have to lag behind other communities. In the end he asked them to take some interest in the present political conditions of the country and to take lesson from the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. The Maheshwaris could not always think of themselves only; they were part and parcel of this country and they would have to advance along with other communities in India. He was glad that the Marwaris of Bara Bazar had supported the Swarajists there under the great leadership of Deshbandhu Das. The Maheshwaris will have to reform in all directions, in their religion, in their morals, in their physique, in their material conditions, etc., and only then can they say that they were a useful community and then only could they serve their country adequately.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

to this country, when the lead had to be given by the rulers of the land and when one of the immediate needs of the rulers was the need for an intelligent body of indigenous men who would help in the work of administration in the subordinate ranks. These conditions have now changed, but an institution like the Bombay University which was adjusted in its working and organisation to those conditions no longer in existence has retained unchanged or practically unchanged that organisation and those methods of work first imprinted on it by its founders. If the University is to be once again alive and healthy, it must adapt itself to its new environment. Normally, the response and the initiative should come from the organism itself—more especially when the organism is not merely a bodily organism with subconscious impulses and under-currents of a crude mentality, but an organism embodying a mind and a purpose and capable of deliberation and thinking and formulating plans of action. But when an organism of this kind shows no signs of starting such responses to meet a radically transformed environment the only alternatives that face it are acquiescence in a process of declining vitality possibly resulting in extinction of life or acquiescence in a policy of treatment from without, involving surgical methods, if necessary, infiltration of healthy blood, with the possibility of conversion into a fuller life.

The Bombay University, at present is incapable of initiating responses from within. In the first place when the man at the head is an unpaid honorary worker, who is more or less absorbed in his professional duties—and no work is so all-absorbing as the work that faces a legal practitioner—the conditions that make for initiative from the man at the head are lacking. In the second place even the Syndicate which is charged with the responsible work of administering the work and guiding the deliberations of the University consists of a body of men, many of whom are absorbed in profesRsional duties, not directly connected with education and who with difficulty spare two hours a month to rush through accumulations of University business of a complicated character. The Senate finally is a miscellaneous collection of people, some fond of talking in academic strains, others tired of listening, all alike eager to exercise the right of voting even in technical matters of which they may know very little. These are not conditions favourable to the initiation of responses from within; and the Bombay Government will not be moving too early in considering the question of reconstituting University organisation and remoulding University ideals.

GUJARATI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, April 17.

The work of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad is in full swing in Bhavnagar by this time. A beautiful pandel has been erected in the spacious compound of the Sanatana Dharma School for the purpose and accommodations for the "uttara" of the guests are made in a manner befitting the name of Bhavnagar.

Mr. K. H. Dhruna arrived here yesterday morning, and Mr. A. F. Khabardar, the Vice-President of the Conference, and Prof. B. K. Thakore reached here last evening. This morning, Rao Bahadur Kamlashanker Trivedi, the President elect of the Conference, Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, the Vice-President of the Reception Committee, and many other distinguished guests reached here at 9-30 a.m. and were received at the station by Sir Prabhashanker Pattni, and a number of distinguished State officers and citizens. The scout troops of the Sanatana Dharma School and the State High School led the procession, in which the President was taken to his destination, with songs of "Jai Jai Garvi Gujarat" and "Prabhu ni Monghi O Mata".

Prof. Thakore will deliver a public lecture in the Hall of the Alfred High School this evening, his subject being "Gujarati University." The Parishad opens to-morrow morning.

VYKOM SATYAGRAH.

SWAMI SHRADDHANAND'S STATEMENT.

Under the caption "My connection with Vaikom struggle" Swami Shraddhanand issues the following statement to the Press:—

Some time before Vaikom Satyagrah began, I had settled my programme of leaving Delhi by 25th April on an extended tour. After staying five days at Bombay and three days at Poona I was to pass on to Madras in order to study the condition of untouchability and unapproachability there, before deciding on my plan of work.

Then Mr. Keshava Menon, who was known to me as a staunch advocate of removal of untouchability, started Satyagraha for passing the "unapproachables" on the temple road in Vaikom. I sent a telegraphic message of sympathy. Again when the first batch of three was arrested I sent another encouraging wire. I was leaving for Patiala on the evening of 12th instant when the following wire from Cochin was received: "Joseph and other arrested. Leader wanting. Start immediately. Krishna Namboodiripad took charge. Narayan Nair."

On the morning of 14th on return from Patiala, I sent the following reply:—

"Your wire just returned from Patiala. Heavy untouchability work till 24th leaving 25th for consulting Mahatmaji."

After sending the above wire to Mr. Krishnan Nair, I read hunger strike of the Satyagrahis in daily papers, as also Mr. George Joseph's wire to Mahatma Gandhi, asking him to send either his son Deva Das or his Private Secretary, Mr. Mahadeva Desai, to take up the leadership. At the same time letter appeared under the signature of Mr. T. R. Krishna Swami Iyer in which after telling the public that all local leaders had been packed to Jail he appealed "for All-India leadership to take charge and exhorted all workers, great and small, to bring the fight to a successful finish."

On reading the above I was about to wire to Cochin saying that I held suicide to be a sin and that I was not prepared to take any lead without express understanding with Mahatmaji, when Mahatmaji's message was received. According to that message, Mahatmaji "can understand All-India sympathy but the concentration "of active energies of leaders from different provinces on a single local movement" seems to be a difficult, if not impossible, task to him. He, however hopes that "leaders in Madras will not allow the movement to die for want of proper lead."

The Congress is considered to represent the Indian nation, and Mahatma Gandhi is the keeper of the Congress conscience, hence this is not an opportune moment for an outsider to go to Vaikom.

Moreover, the Vaikom Satyagrah movement is being conducted from the orthodox non-violent non-co-operation point of view, which it is difficult for me to grasp. Mr. George Joseph is one of those dozen workers, like Mr. C. Raj Gopalacharia and Mr. Mahadeva Desai, who are considered to have grasped the niceties of Mahatmaji's non-violent propaganda. It appears now, however, that even he has not grasped the spirit of his spiritual guru, otherwise he would not have advised Vaikom Satyagrahis to refuse to take water even under medical advice when one of them fainted due to fatigue resulting from thirst and starvation. But Mahatmaji explaining his conduct, which appears to have been Mr. Joseph's guide, says: "Fasting in Satyagraha has well-defined limits. You cannot fast against a tyrant, for it will be a piece of violence done to him. Fasting can only be resorted to against a loved me. But I will not fast to reform, him, when a son fasts for a father who drinks" then he proceeds to defend his own fasting." My fast at Bombay was of that character. I fasted to reform those who loved one. But I will not fast to reform, say General Dyer, who not only does not love me but who regards himself as my enemy."

TRAVANCORE DURBAR.

Is Mahatmaji certain that the Travancore Durbar does not love the "unapproachables" of his State? Is he certain that the Travancore officials regard themselves as enemies of the untouchables? I learn from a recent issue of the "Voice of India" as well as from private correspondence with Malabar reformers that the Travancore Maharajah has given many a concession to the unapproachables and is a great sympathiser of theirs. What is being done to restrain the Satyagrahis from passing along the temple road is done under compulsion. And then look at the attitude of the Magistrate. While compelled to send leaders of Satyagrah to Jail he pays his homage at the pedestal of their lofty humane ideal. Can the attitude of the Maharaja and his officials be compared to that of General Dyer? Can it be said that the Travancore Durbar and its officials are tyrants like General Dyer, who do not love the Satyagrahis but regard themselves as their enemies? But there is no need of further questioning. Mahatmaji himself furnishes a reply to my queries. He says:—"You are in an Indian State, therefore, you may wait in deputation upon the Diwan or Maharajah, get up a monster petition by orthodox Hindus, see also those who are opposing you. Can suppose gentle direct action in a variety of ways."

On reading the above a non-initiate like me is astounded. To compare the Travancore Durbar and officials with General Dyer and in the same breath to advise waiting in deputation on them is to say the least bewildering. If the Maharajah and his Dewan deserve deputation and monster petition they are surely not considered incorrigible and tyrants. On the contrary they appear to be lovers and, in a way, supporters of the unapproachables, and, therefore, consistently with Mahatmaji's creed, fasting appears to be the most appropriate form of Satyagraha at Vaikom. For it is intended to reform their inner hearts.

Again how is fasting to extort one's rights from a tyrant, violence? and why is, trying to pass one on a road which in the eyes of the Maharajah and his officials would pollute their Deva Mandir, non-violence? To my mind it appears that nothing is violence if it is done to obtain one's rights without wishing harm to another. And then why is fasting at the door of the lover, non-violence when the lover thinks he is in the right and the beloved disturbs him by resorting to fasting?

A new question arises here. Is it practical and proper to make non-violence the chief plank in the Congress propaganda, when its essence cannot be grasped even by the nearest and dearest of Mahatmaji's followers?

It is not for me to raise this question when I have already severed my connection with the active work of the Congress. Inspite of all the respect and admiration and love which I have for Mahatmaji's personality, I must say plainly that I find the Congress unable and unwilling perhaps to solve the acute problem of the removal of untouchability, and it should be left for the Hindu community as a whole to grapple with it. If the Hindu community desires to live it must come forward with money in lakhs and workers in their hundreds. It is not a question of "I came, I saw I conquered." It is an uphill work requiring continuous strenuous patient work.

At present I can have nothing to do with a form of Satyagraha leading up to suicide ('atma hatya) which according to the faith in me would be a sin. I shall reach Bombay on the morning of April 27th according to my original programme, but the details of my future work will be settled there according to the turn things might take in Malabar.

ALL-INDIA POSTMEN AND R. M. S. MENIALS CONFERENCE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 21.

The first session of the All-India Postmen and Postal and R.M.S. menials met yesterday at Soundarya Mahal under the presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla, Hon. Secretary, Central Labour Board and Editor of the "Postman". There was a large gathering of delegates and visitors including Mr. Glacken the Presidency Postmaster. Messages of sympathy were read including one from Mr. C. F. Andrews.

In the course of his address, the President drew attention to the pressing necessity of forming unions. He said that they ought not to look upon the Unions to give immediate fruits. Referring to the strikes the President said that a strike was the only weapon in the hands of the poor oppressed workers, but it should be exercised when all the constitutional efforts were exhausted. He then referred to the value of a Conference and to the grievances of postmen and their solution and in conclusion said, "But of all employing communities in the country we have found the Government to be the most considerate and sympathetic towards Labour. This is the inspiring factor in our struggle which should be continued in the spirit of love, respect and humility without causing any kind of bitterness or hatred anywhere. Ours is an uphill task. Government have bestirred themselves to answer the call by establishing advisory joint committees on the lines of the Whitby Councils in England and it is up to us not to allow misunderstanding to break the growing harmony but by interchange of free and honest ideas and opinions to create an atmosphere of mutual good will and hearty co-operation."

WILL SWARAJISTS ACCEPT MINISTERSHIPS?

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, April 21.

Addressing a public meeting under the Presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney, member of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona referred to persuasion, passive resistance and non-violent coercion as the only three possible methods by which to obtain political rights and described the relative merits of each. The speaker emphasised the policy known as responsive co-operation and summed up the essence of what people should do at present. It was not impossible that the Swarajists might hereafter decide to accept Ministerships and compel the Governor to dismiss the obdurate Ministers from time to time and thus force a situation in which the bureaucracy will feel compelled to concede the rights of Swaraj.

Mr. Aney in conclusion emphasised the constitution proposition that political rights once vested in the people could not be revoked by any sovereign because the fundamental theory now accepted all over the world was that the chief source of all political power was the people and not the king who was only their representative. The withdrawal of the present reforms, observed Mr. Aney, would be tantamount to the abrogation of the solemn pledge contained in the pronouncement of the 20th August, 1917.

MAHATMA GANDHI

A PERSIAN'S TRIBUTE.

"MY HEART MORTGAGED WITH HIM."

(From a Correspondent.)

Some Persians recently went to Juhu for seeing Mahatma Gandhi. I happened to see one of them and he expressed to me his impressions of his visit to Mahatmaji as follows:

I desired to see Mahatma Gandhi but to my regreat I found that it was not possible to do so so long as he was in jail. I was delighted to hear the other day that he was released and that he had come to Juhu for recovering his health. I at once decided to see him and lost no time in doing so. Accordingly I went to Juhu with my friend one morning. When we went there, Mahatmaji was talking with somebody and hence we waited outside for some time. After about an hour Devidas, Mahatma's youngest son came to us and conducted us to Mahatmaji. At that time a post-man had just given to him a big bundle of letters. When I went there my eyes first fell on his bare back. I at once thought in my mind. 'This is just the thing I wanted.' I was longing for seeing such a thing and at last I found it at Juhu. Then my friend took his seat near the Mahatma and I sat just opposite him.

Then I put the whole strength of my body into my eyes so that during the short time that I intended to be with him I could study the Great Soul completely. I found that his eyes were beaming with lustre and its rays just touched the innermost chords of my evoked feelings of respect towards the Great Soul. As I gazed at him I realised that his broad forehead and his grey hair mixed here and there with some black hair expressed that his actions proceeded from experience. My eyes then rested on his teeth and I found that there between his teeth Loving Smile had built its little nest. During our short interview my friend requested Mahatmaji to give some blessings for his country, Persia. Mahatmaji then gave the following message for the Persians.

"I wish Persians happiness and prosperity that God has stored for them."

The five minutes that were given to us soon passed away and we got up and took leave of Mahatmaji by making *pranamas* to him. Mahatmaji at once responded and he also, in the most humble way, made his *pranamas* to us. It is difficult for me to say if I have ever seen a man more humble than he. Still all except he regard him as the greatest man on the earth and I also silently joined those who call him great. I departed and as I cast glances at him I found him deeply buried in reading over that heap of letters that was awaiting his perusal. It seemed as if he, just a moment ago, had never talked with us. I went home and found that my heart was mortgaged, with him"

I then asked him: "When will you get back your heart"? He replied: "when I make full payment to him." I again inquired "what payment do you desire to make to regain your heart"? He laughed and then said to me "Oh! That is a matter I have not as yet decided. I am just thinking over it."

Though he, at that time, did not reveal to me the nature of his payment, I came to learn from him that he has decided now to wear nothing but khaddar clothes and that he has already ordered for some khaddar coats.

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MR. HORNIMAN AND THE COUNCIL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will publish the following lines in your famous paper and oblige.

It is a disgrace to the Bombay Presidency that the Horniman Resolution failed to pass in the Council. Mr. K. F. Nariman rendered a great service to the Presidency by introducing the resolution in the Council. The tragedy is that Mr. Horniman belonged to this Presidency.

I find the names of two prominent Gujrati Muslim members namely, the Hon. Mr. Dehlvi and Khan Bahadur Dr. Mansuri, on the list of the members who votes against the resolution. It is a matter of great regret that upto now no Gujrati Muslim has asked any explanation from them for their hostile attitude towards the resolution. I cannot assign any cause for the hostile attitude adopted by K. B. Dr. Mansuri. Why does Dr. Mansuri obje. to the return of Mr. Horniman? K. B. Dr. Mansuri is elected by the public and the public want that their great friend should be restored to them immediately. Will K. B. Dr. Mansuri kindly offer an explanation? If he does not offer an explanation I appeal to his voters to pass a resolution without delay requesting him to resign his membership.—Yours, etc.,

B. M. DOCTOR.

Broach,

ST XAVIER'S COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As usual the St. Xavier's College First Year's Examination was held on the 6th day of March but with one sad occurrence.

There are in all five papers, including two papers of Mathematics —one for Algebra and the other for Trigonometry and Geometry each of 100 marks. The minimum number of marks required for passing is 30 per cent and the total required for passing in the Mathematics paper is 60.

It so happened that Algebra paper leaked out. Rev. Fr. Blatter, the Principal of the above institute, declared a few days before the result, that the Algebra paper was cancelled and the marks for Trigonometry and Geometry alone would be taken into consideration! Subsequently he doubled the number of marks gained in the Trigonometry and Geometry paper and doubled the maximum number of marks also, with the result that there was a wholesale slaughter! While for the last five years the average number of successful candidates of the Previous class was approximately 73 per cent this year it has gone down to 58 per cent!

Now, Sir, what about those students who had neglected the II paper (Trigonometry and Geometry) in the hope of making up the minimum number of marks only in Algebra paper? Does it not happen in almost every examination that a candidate getting miserable marks in one paper of Mathematics gets 1st class marks in the 2nd one? Would it be at all strange? No, Sir.

The students waited on the Principal and cited sush instances of the leakage of papers in the University Examinations, when there were re-examinations. The Principal, thereupon, readily gave his promise, that if they would give a valid proof of such a thing, he would officially announce a re-examination of all the candidates at his expense.

Through the kindness of the University Registrar, the students obtained a letter from him, in the hope of re-examination or justice. When this 'bona-fide' proof was laid before the principal, he said that the decision he had given at the time of the results (there would be no change in the results) was final!

If this be justice from such a learned head of the College, alas! Where can the poor suffering students seek for true justice?

We still hope that Rev. Fr. Blatter will re-consider the matter and will at least give a tardy justice to the heart rending cries of the poor sufferers, and will no more turn a deaf ear to their entreaties.—Yours, etc.,

"A VICTIMISED STUDENT."

NEW BANK AT LUCKNOW.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, April 21.

Mr. Syed Mehdiali Razwi, Victoria Street Lucknow, is shortly incorporating the Hindustan Industrial Bank with a capital of 25 lakhs. The objects of the concern are to promote industries, both large scale and cottage, chiefly those owned and worked by Muslim capital and labour, to advance money to Mahomedans on profit sharing basis without charging interest, to train Muslim youths in banking, to open branches at Mecca, Medina, Kerbala and other places of pilgrimage for the benefit of Hajis and develop international trade with Mahomedan countries like Mespot, Egypt, Turkey and Afghanistan. The directorate includes influential talukdars and merchants. A large portion of the capital has already been promised. The bank is expected to be registered after Ramzan.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

PROTECTION CONTEMPLATED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 19.

The grave warning uttered by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, through its last letter to the Commerce Department has fallen flat. The Government of India has already set before itself a course, which may be theoretically right, but is, in practice, ruinous to the Indian steel industry. Government is intending to publish the Tariff Board Report before the end of this month and then to disclose its own proposals on 27th May next, on which date it would take steps to enhance the duty, and to give protection to the Tatas. Theoretically this procedure may be appropriate, but the fact that Government intends to give protection and that it must be little substantial, in the very nature of the thing, even if not adequate, has naturally given a chance to foreign manufacturers to dump our market with steel goods to such an extent as to be able to undersell the Tatas for months to come. Thus this move takes away whatever benefit that could have accrued from a higher custom duty. Again it is extremely doubtful whether Government would agree to protection even within reasonable limit, compared with that needed by the Tatas. And yet Government is not taking steps to meet the extraordinary situation created by dumping. The apparent course may be to take note of all the steel goods imported during March, April and May in excess of the normal imports and subject the excess figure to higher duty with retrospective effect. Unless some such measure is taken the effect of protection would be nullified.

TARIFF BOARD AND ITS PERSONNEL.

The question of making Tariff Board a permanent institution will also come up before the Government shortly after the May session. But the Indian public must insist on a change of personnel of the Board especially the Indian members when the Board is made permanent. Indians with real business experience should be selected. The fact that Government is located at Simla and is out of touch with business men is also responsible for deaf ear that has been turned to the serious note sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. It is true that in the case of a money bill Government taxation proposals can be reduced but not enhanced, but there should be nothing to prevent giving retrospective effect to the proposals covering the period of dumping.

FREE KITCHEN AT VAIKUM.

SIKH SYMPATHY.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, April 21.

The decision taken by the Shiromani Committee to open a free kitchen at Vaikom is a momentous one. Guru's kitchen is the unique feature of Sikhism which demonstrates the equality of all castes before God. "The Guru", said Nanak, "is with those who are low-born among the lowly, nay among the lowest of the low." In the Guru's kitchen all are equally welcome. The decision of the Committee to open a free kitchen for all including the unapproachables at Vaikom is therefore a practical proof of sympathy of the Sikhs with the struggle for the abolition of untouchability which to the Sikhs is part of their religion. The decision of the Committee has been welcomed here by all sections of Sikh opinion. The movement to them has no political bearing. It is essentially religious and affords the Sikhs the opportunity of social service.

The Jatha leaves to-day. It is hoped that proper arrangements will be made by local people for reception.

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GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO KOLHAPUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay paid a visit to Kolhapur on the 1st of this month. Sir Leslie Wilson was not the friend of the late Maharaja. Neither does His Excellency know much about the present Ruler of Kolhapur. One doubts very much whether His Excellency has acquainted himself well with the affairs of this State. Sir Leslie Wilson must have very occasionally seen the present young Maharaja perhaps on the turf. The principal question is at whose expense was this gubernatorial trip enjoyed? Were the subjects, whose money the young Maharaja has spent, given the slightest heed or regard during the short and very busy time His Excellency had at Kolhapur? Were the representatives of the people given any opportunity to see His Excellency? Did His Excellency ever care to know what the people of Kolhapur have got to say, what grievances they have, what difficulties they are labouring under, what complaints they have to make? Why should public money of the State be squandered in entertaining a Provincial Satrap when the people who are sufferers are not given any opportunity to open their hearts to such a high dignitary? Much was glibly talked in the speeches of the Maharaja and His Excellency about primary education. Has His Excellency cared to know how much amount is spent on primary education and what ratio it bears to the expenditure in adjoining British Districts? The figures of Excise Revenue would have staggered Sir Leslie Wilson if he had cared to study them. If His Excellency had taken the trouble, he would have found for himself the woeful condition in which roads and by-roads in the whole of the State are wantonly neglected. The amount of money spent on the Khasagi and more especially the huge sums of money which the present Ruler is spending on races and Turf Clubs and the proportion which this expenditure bears to the limited resources of the State would bewilder any conscientious and impartial observer of the State. The judicial administration was left in a hopelessly chaotic condition by the late Maharaja. The device which he invented for encouraging recruits was simply astounding. Any man of course a non-Brahmin—if he applied to him to offer recruits, his land if it was in the possession of a mortgagee or of a vendee for however a long time, was summarily taken away and handed over to the applicant. A recruit Bench was constituted which knew no laws and which knew no limitations and transfer of property took place regardless of equitable and legal considerations and the length of peaceful enjoyment of the holder. Hundreds of people have been ruined and rendered destitute by this Tribunal, namely, the Recruit Board. Owing to his hostility towards the Brahmins the late Maharaja established a machinery which surpassed the wit of any human being, namely, the Inquiry Bench. Any applicant if he could allege that a Kulkarni was concerned either as a writer or a witness in any document of title several decades before, and even though such documents was acted upon by his ancestors for several generations, the document was to be presumed void and property was to be restored to the applicant by this Inquiry Bench. The proceedings of the Inquiry Bench and the Recruit-Board are still in existence in the State records. If His Excellency cursorily—glances through them or asks any judicial officer to go over them, he will find what inconceivable injustice has been done to vested interests and innocent subjects of the State. The young Maharaja is not blessed with advisers who can correct these wrongs. The whole administration is in a most deplorable condition and departments of public utility are in a moribund State. He who runs can read the situation if only he keeps his mind and eyes wide open. Has His Excellency ever discussed these administrative questions with the present Ruler? It has been the custom of the politicals to inoculate a new Governor with the serum of the hospitality of a weak Prince. The effect of this operation lasts for a couple of years. Then again they revive this by calling the Governor to the State for a *Shikar* party or some such function and literally he is drowned in the sumptuous and princely hospitality and the Governor returns with the impression of an highly obliged person. The influence of inoculation becomes successful and these tricks while away the period of the Governorship. The States in the Bombay Presidency are so scattered and are so many that a Governor can pay hardly more than two visits to a State like Kolhapur during his five years' regime. And under the influence of these operations he has hardly an open mind to the grievances of the people and every complaints is consigned to the wastepaper basket as the product of engineered agitation. This is indeed a sad irony of fate under which the subjects of Indian States are suffering everyday. The money which is wrung out of them and which is earned by them with the sweat of their labour is recklessly spent by the Prince to entertain the Governor and these poor people are recognised nowhere and are denied the opportunity of ventilating their grievances to this high dignitary and representative of the Crown when he is in their midst. Could anything be more preposterous? On general grounds one respectfully submits what justification there is for a Provincial Governor to accept the invitation of an Indian Ruler when he knows full well that the money which is to be spent for this function and for according him a suitable reception belongs to the subjects and is spent without their consent. If such visits are intended to supervise the administration of the States and to afford opportunities to the people of these States, to ventilate their grievances, to open their hearts and to have their own say—there would be some redeeming feature of these great pompous and costly shows. But if this purpose is not served it is a sheer waste of public money and the Governor would never be justified in allowing the Prince to incur the same in such an unjust manner. This is perhaps the first occasion when Sir Leslie Wilson has visited an Indian State. There would be many more occasions of such a nature during his five years period. I have taken the liberty of informing His Excellency of the views which subjects of the State entertain of such an occasion. I hope His Excellency will utilize his future visits to understand the people of the State and the working of the administration with his own eyes and in an independent manner.—Yours, etc.,

PRO. BONO. PUBLICO.

Kolhapur.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Satyagraha has about it a beauty all its own, which compels the admiration of every on-looker and forces him to rush into the whirlpool of spiritual warfare for the establishment of righteousness in our mundane world. It is with the utmost difficulty that I am still keeping myself pinned down to Bombay instead of catching the next available train and running down to Vaikom where the suppressed and oppressed are carrying on a noble struggle to open the eyes of the arrogant and the ignorant and reveal to them the Eternal Truth that we human beings are all equal in God's sight, that we are all his children, that each one shall have his status in life according to his merits according to the accident of birth, that none shall forfeit, by reason of his birth, the privileges which are enjoyed even by beasts and birds. All honour to the Vaikom Satyagrahis who have gone to jail! All honor to those who fasted and fasted on the sunny Vaikom Road, because they were not considered holy enough to tread along that mysterious Road and were physically prevented from entering the same!

Nor can I blame the Maharaja of Travancore for the present *impassee*. My reports so far only confirm the view that he is a progressive and God-fearing Ruler. Perhaps his soul is whispering into his ears "Let them pass along that Road; they are also His children" but his hands have closed his mouth. Perhaps, he is afraid of the venomous opposition and the curse of the Higher Caste Hindus, especially the Brahmins and the Nambudris. Perhaps he, too, shares the belief of his caste Hindu subjects that God has actually doomed the lives of the so-called untouchables in this world. Whatever it may be, the Maharaja's *sincerity* has already become transparent by his instructions to his officers to stop arrests and to simply prevent the Satyagrahis physically from entering the Road. Satyagrahis may fast and faint on the road, aye, they may even give up their ghosts in the hot, blazing Sun, and yet I have no doubt that the Maharaja of Travancore will be free from any blame. The responsibility for the suffering and death if that too comes to pass, of the Satyagrahis will entirely rest on those caste Hindus of the locality who continue to practise this tyranny on a section of their own brethren, either through arrogance or through ignorance.

Is there no way out of this *impassee*? Is there no force of public opinion in India? Is the Hindu Mahasabha, which recently met at Allahabad and decided that "Untouchability" must go out of Hinduism lock, stock and barrel, dead and buried? Where are the leaders of this Hindu Mahasabha? Why have they not yet run down to Vaikom? Why not they do it even now and challenge the caste Hindus of Travancore for an open debate to prove that there is no religious sanction for the perpetuation of this cruel tyranny? If the caste Hindus, the Brahmins, and the Nambudris of Travancore can boast of a handful of their Shastris, is the All-India Hindu Mahasabha bankrupt? Where is Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya? Where is Babu Bhagwandas? Where is the Maharaja of Cossimbazar? Where is the Shankaracharya of Kuruthkoti? Where is Swami Shraddanand? Why are all these still away from Vaikom? Is it their pleasure to see the struggle continue?—Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, April 16.

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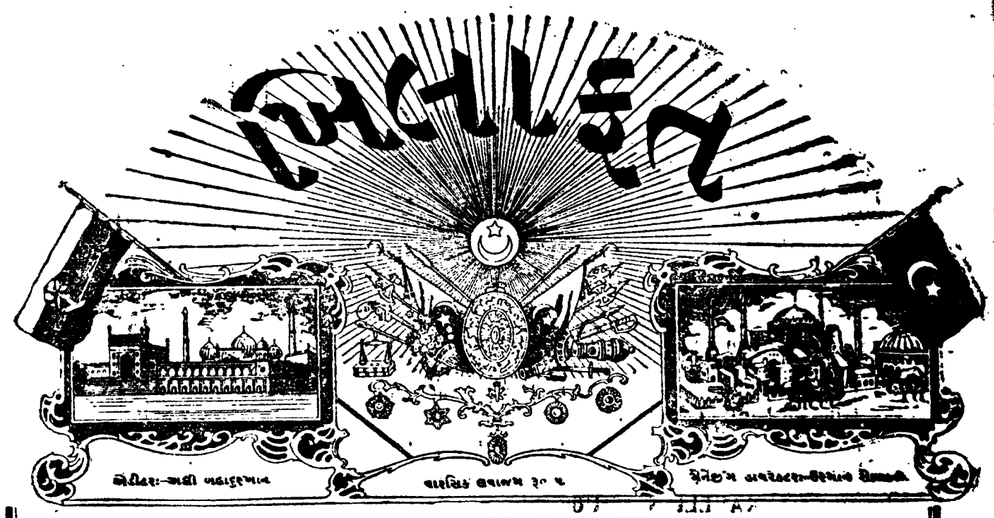

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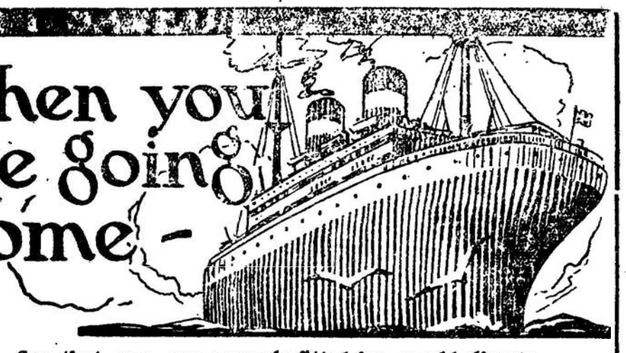

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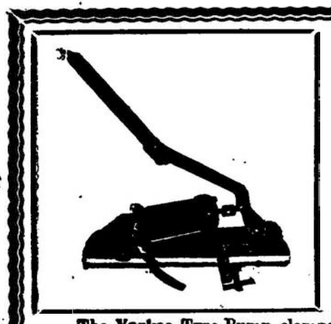

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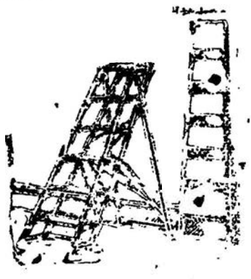

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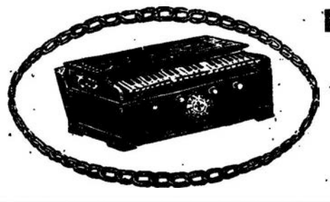

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